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EC. 1959

MAGAZINE OF THE MARINES

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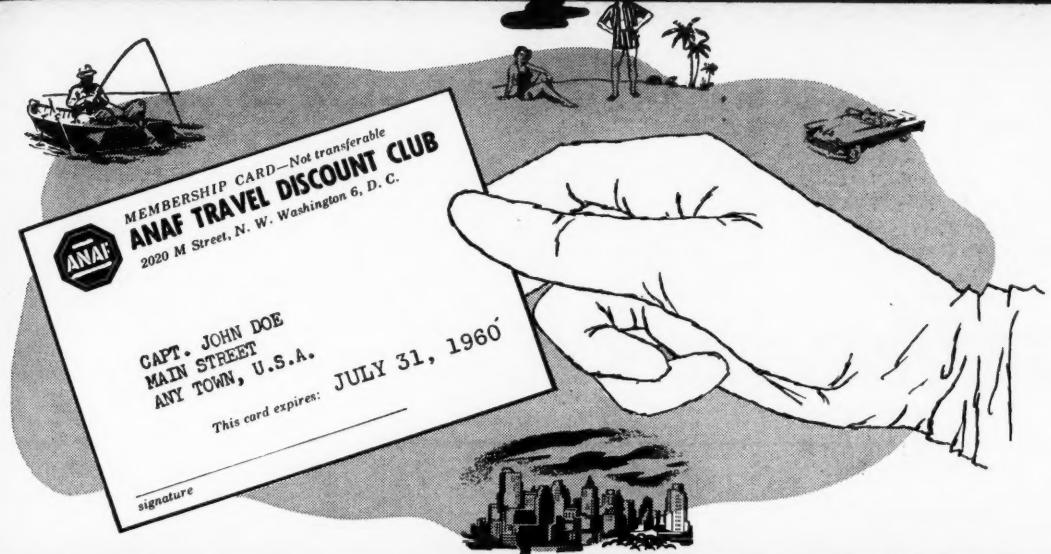
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Leatherneck



THIS MONTH'S COVER

Overflowing with Yuletide spirit, ASSgt Bill Tipton, Leatherneck staff artist, had many visions of how Santa should arrive at the main gate of a base. His illustration is this month's cover.

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Edited by AMSgt Francis J. Kulluson

STAFF NCO PRIVILEGES

Dear Sir:

When change number three to Marine Corps Order 1223.1 came into effect it brought around a couple of questions that I and other staff sergeants would like to have answered.

Does this change cause an ASSgt who was discharged and reenlisted under the new rank structure to lose his Staff NCO privileges?

It was my understanding that when the new rank structure came into effect an ASSgt had four years in which to make SSgt (E-6). However, with this change in mind it appears to me that there is to be no transition period.

ASSgt Ira J. Hunley
VMO-6, MAG-36

Camp Pendleton, Calif.

• Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1 HQ-MC, said this:

"MCO 1223.1 covers the new rank structure. Change 3 thereto provides instructions concerning personnel who were discharged or reenlisted from active duty prior to 1 January, 1959, and who enlist or reenlist at some time after that date. The change provides that commanding officers take the following action:

"Enlist or reenlist personnel discharged or released from active duty prior to 1 January 1959 (the date that the new rank structure became effective) in the appropriate rank under the new rank structure. This change does not cause loss of privileges nor does it modify or cancel the first sentence of paragraph 5.i. which states that commanding officers will 'discharge and reenlist individuals, serving in an acting rank, who are discharged for immediate reenlistment, in the acting rank'."

"A terminal date for the transition period has not been set by Headquarters Marine Corps. Change 3 to MCO 1223.1 in no way affects the transition period."—Ed.

MILITARY SERVICE OBLIGATION

Dear Sir:

The following problem has arisen within this unit and I desire an opinion or possible ruling in accordance with existing regulations, whatever they may be.

Here is the situation:

The enlistment contract indicates the following:

a. Enlisted in the USMC for a period of four years on 22 September 1959

b. Prior service entry is as follows: 9Feb55—21Sep55 to enl USMC USNR 4654432 Hon

c. Date of discharge from the USNR was corrected by CMC 1tr DGK-2418-

eo of 8Dec55 to read 20Sep55 in lieu of 21Sep55.

Now I claim that he is a NON-OBLIGATOR in reference to the Universal Military Training and Service Act of 1951 as amended, by virtue of the Navy erroneously discharging him one day too early before his enlistment in the U. S. Marine Corps.

This discharge date of 20Sep55, thereby placing him under no control of any military branch of the service on 21Sep55, terminated his military obligation under the above mentioned Act.

The problem here is that I claim he is a Non-Obligator and will or should be discharged from the USMC upon expiration of current enlistment and other persons here claim that he is an obligator (8-year) and should be transferred to the Marine Corps Reserve upon expiration of his current enlistment and also to adjust his expiration of obligated service date to 10Feb63 in that he had one day of no military service (21Sep55).

If my memory serves me correctly, either in 1955 or 1956, a publication stated: "that in the event a person was discharged from the military service, without immediate reenlistment, it is an administrative error on the part of the military and the person cannot be held to his obligation under the Universal Military Training and Service

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 5)

MARINES . . .

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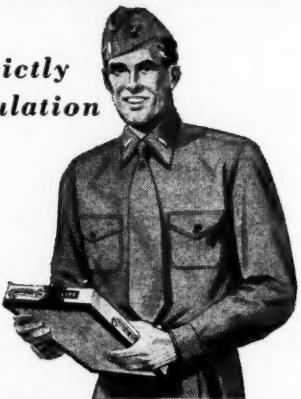
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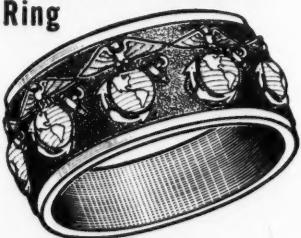


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MCORPS QUIZ?

Prepared by AMSGT B. M. Rosoff

1. In order to simplify definitions regarding saluting, one of the following is not considered to be out-of-doors:
 - (a) Drill hall
 - (b) Recreation rooms
 - (c) Covered walks
2. When a Marine is under arms, he remains covered except when _____.
 - (a) at meals
 - (b) in the barracks
 - (c) in the Exchange
3. When carrying the service rifle at sling arms, the appropriate salute is:
 - (a) Present Arms
 - (b) Come to order arms and rifle salute
 - (c) Hand salute
4. An enlisted man, passing an officer going in the same direction, salutes and says _____.
 - (a) "By your leave, sir."
 - (b) "Excuse me, sir."
 - (c) "May I pass, sir?"
5. During the playing of the National Anthem, all motor vehicles within sight or hearing are brought to a stop while the _____.
 - (a) passengers and driver disembark and salute
 - (b) passengers and driver remain seated at attention
 - (c) driver disembarks and salutes
6. Colors are saluted within _____ paces from the point of nearest approach.
 - (a) ten
 - (b) six
 - (c) eight
7. The flag flown at Marine Corps posts and stations is of three standard sizes:
 - (a) 36x 20 feet; 18 x 10 feet; and 9 feet, 9 inches by 5 feet, 5 inches
 - (b) 38 x 18 feet; 20 x 10 feet; and 10 x 5 feet
 - (c) 38 x 20 feet; 19 x 10 feet; and 9 feet, 6 inches by 5 feet.
8. If the flag is to be half-masted it is done in the following manner:
 - (a) Raised to half-mast
 - (b) Raised to the peak and lowered while the music is still playing.
 - (c) Raised to the peak of the staff and kept at the peak until the last note of music has sounded, then lowered to half-mast.
9. At posts and stations of the Marine Corps, the National Flag is _____.
 - (a) raised at 0800 and lowered at sunset
 - (b) raised at sunrise and lowered at sunset
 - (c) raised at sunrise and lowered at 1700
10. When a Marine says he "two-blocked" the colors he means _____.
 - (a) he raised two flags to the peak of the staff
 - (b) he hoisted and raised the flag to the peak of the staff
 - (c) he raised one flag while lowering another.

See answers on page 9. Score 10 points for each correct answer; 10 to 30 Fair; 40 to 60 Good; 70 to 80 Excellent; 90 to 100 Outstanding.

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SOUND OFF

[continued from page 3]

Act of 1951, as amended," or words to that effect.

An early reply would be greatly appreciated. Coffee and doughnuts are involved in a bet down here.

AGSgt A. W. Shimulunas

"C" Co., 2dMT Bn.,

2d Marine Division, FMF

Camp Lejeune, N.C.

• Research Officer, Division of Research, HQMC, said:

"It looks like the coffee and doughnuts are on you, Gunny, because you lose! Section IV of Department of Defense Directive 1200.3 on the subject 'Fulfilling the Military Service Obligation', states:

"The military service obligation acquired under the provisions of Subsection 4 (d) (3) of The Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, is considered terminated upon a discharge for the purpose of complete separation from military status, or upon revocation or termination of commission or appointment, acceptance of resignation, dropping from the rolls or dismissal.

"The military service obligation acquired under provisions of Subsection 4 (d) is not considered terminated upon discharge or other type of separation for the purpose of immediate entry or reentry in the same or any other status or for the purpose of entry into an officer's training program in which the individual has discharge or other type of separation will be counted toward fulfillment of such obligation."

—Ed.

MARINE FAMILY

Dear Sir:

For four years *Leatherneck Magazine* has been in our home. We have enjoyed every minute of reading it.

"My son is a Marine." Instead of saying that, we are very proud to be able to say, "Our sons are Marines." They enlisted at the age of 17. We can very well say we are more than pleased with the fine men the Marine Corps made of our sons. They took their boot training at Parris Island, S. C., and were at Camp Lejeune until transferred to their present stations.

I can also say I'm just about the youngest mother to be able to say I have three sons in the Marines and I'm only 39 years old at present . . .

ASgt Haywood H. Ward, Jr. 1574700

"B" Co., Marine Detachment, N.C.-

S. Box 112

Navy #926, c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

TURN PAGE

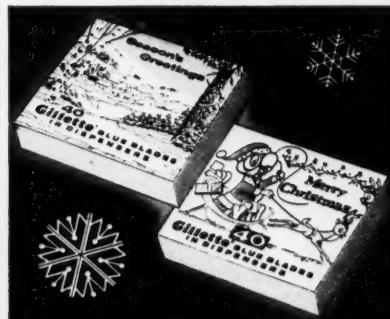
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SOUND OFF (cont.)

ACpl William Ward 1602965
"C" Co., 8th Eng Bn., Camp Garcia Det.

Vieques Island, Puerto Rico
PFC Clyde W. Ward 1699071
"M" Co., 3d Bn., 2d Marine Division
Camp Lejeune, N.C.

Mrs. H. H. Ward Sr.
Rt. #2, Box 146

Keysville, Va.

● We're proud of you too, Mrs. Ward.
—Ed.

SERVICE RECORDS

Dear Sir:

I have been out of the Marine Corps for over eight years and I have never seen my service records. Is there any way I can look over my records? I have always wanted to do this

Jim Rose

303 St. Leonard Dr.

E. St. Louis, Ill.

● The records of every former Marine since 1893 are retained at the U. S. Naval Records Management Center, 9700 Page Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. Your records will be shown to you if you visit the Center and establish your identity.

If you are visiting the Washington, D. C. area and wish to see your service

jacket, write to the Head, Files Section, (Code DGH), Records Branch, Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington 25, D. C. Send your letter at least two weeks in advance in order to give them ample time to draw your files from St. Louis.

When writing, be sure to include your service (serial) number, along with your date of enlistment and discharge. Your records will be available at Room 1217, Navy Annex, Arlington, Va.—Ed.

The January issue of *Leatherneck* will contain a full color painting of General David M. Shoup, who will become the 22d Commandant of the U. S. Marine Corps on January 1, 1960. The painting is by Colonel Donald L. Dickson. It is 8"x10" and is suitable for framing.

BOOT CAMP PHOTO

Dear Sir:

The day I left Parris Island after completing boot camp, I left my platoon picture on the train. After all these years I would like to know if there is any way I could get another copy. If it would help any, I was in platoon 66 in 1946.

AGySgt W. J. Jones, Jr.

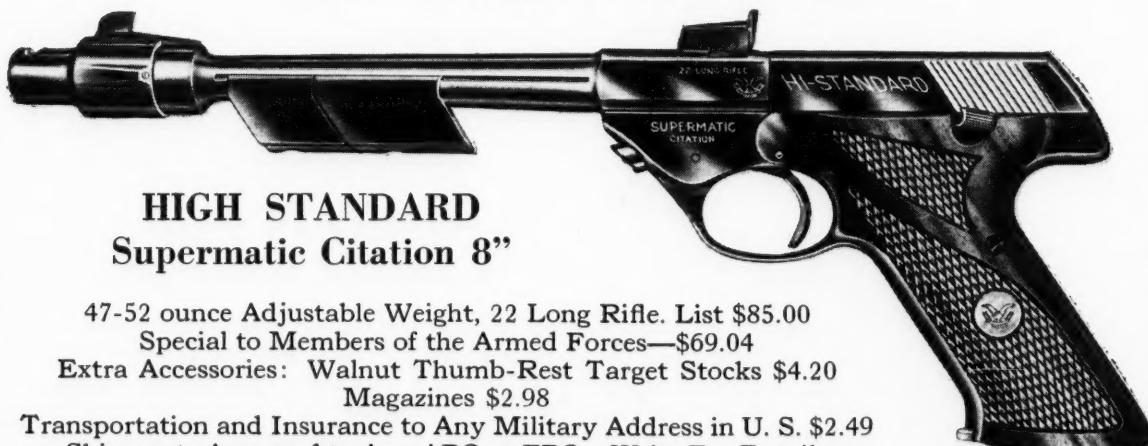
"A" Co., 1st Bn., 4th Marines

1st Marine Brigade

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(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)

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low cost of living, it will actually cost us less to live here than it does back home!

You should have seen the look on Bill's face when he first found out we could buy a big 2-lot homesite in Cape Coral for as little as \$1320 and pay only \$20 down and \$20 a month. He got so excited he sat right down then and there and figured out we could pay for our homesite out of our regular budget WITHOUT DRAWING ONE EXTRA PENNY OUT OF THE BANK!

After that, all Bill could talk about was Cape Coral. About how land values are rising 100% . . . 150% . . . even 200% in a few short months. And about how we couldn't possibly lose on Cape Coral property even if



we decided later not to move in, because we were sure to sell the land for its original price and very possibly make a nice profit.

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SOUND OFF

[continued from page 6]

- Perhaps the Public Information Office, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, S. C., can help you.—Ed.

PHILIPPINE PUC BADGE

Dear Sir:

I am writing regarding an item that appeared in our station newspaper concerning a ribbon called the Philippine Republic Presidential Unit Citation Badge.

No information about it can be obtained from the local activities. Is this for wear by Marines who were in the Philippines during 1941-1942 and 1944-1945?

I now wear the Philippine Liberation and Philippine Presidential Unit Citation. Would I be eligible for this badge? If so, what Marine Corps directive authorizes its wear?

AGySgt Nathaniel A. Pratt, Jr.
H&MS-32, MAG-32, 2dMAW

MCAAS, Beaufort, S. C.

- Decorations and Medals Branch, HQMC, gave us this information:

"AGySgt Nathaniel A. Pratt, Jr., 486778, is entitled to the Philippine

Republic Presidential Unit Citation Badge for his service in the Philippine Island in 1945.

"The Badge consists of a ribbon bar with frame; however, these awards are not issued by this Headquarters but can be purchased at most military shops or post exchanges.

"The Badge is authorized for participation in the Philippines during 7 December 1941 to 15 June 1942 and 17 October 1944 to 3 September 1945, in accordance with Marine Corps Order 1650.6 dated 15 May 1957. The same Order authorizes its wear."—Ed.

CLOTHING SALES

Dear Sir:

I would appreciate any information as to where I can obtain the following pieces of clothing:

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Frank Santo
145 Champlain Drive
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- Paragraph 1262 of Annual Individual Clothing Regulations states:

"1. In addition to the sale of individual clothing which may be made to

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 12)

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ANSWERS TO CORPS QUIZ ON PAGE 4.

1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (c); 4. (a);
5. (b); 6. (b); 7. (c); 8. (c);
9. (a); 10. (b)

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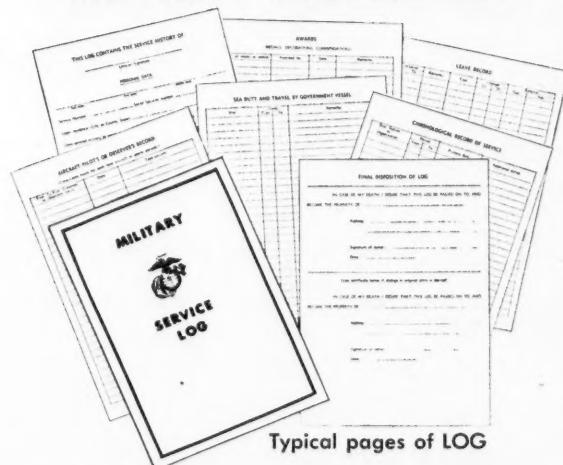
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Leatherneck receives many letters requesting information concerning members of the Marine Corps, and other branches of the service. Condensations of these letters are published in this column as a service to our readers.

To avoid errors, all names and addresses must be printed or typed.

John Anthony, 630 N. E. 80th St., Miami, Fla., to hear from Leon SUTTON who served in the Marines during World War II and reenlisted in 1952 or 1953.

* * *

Former Marine Robert Bosworth, General Delivery, Juneau, Alaska, to hear from Cpl Dixson C. KANNADY, with whom he served in MAG-12, MCAF, New River, N. C., or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

* * *

ASSgt Claude F. Kirby, Comm Sec, MABS-16, MAG-16, First Marine Air Wing, FMF, c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif., to hear from ASgt Francis A. MANNING, whose last known address is believed to be Okinawa, or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

* * *

AGySgt Robert G. Wamsley, MCRS Fort Omaha, Omaha, Neb., to hear from AGySgt JAMES, whose last known address was MCRDep, Parris Island, S.C., and from Capt R. D. WHITESELL, whose last known address was Bolivia, South America, or anyone knowing their whereabouts.

* * *

Former Marine Cpl Earl Swanegan, P.O. Box 711, Olive Hill, Ky., to hear from anyone with whom he served in 1944 and 1945 during the Pacific Area campaigns.

* * *

ASSgt Richard Sanford, "F" Co., HqBn, HQMC, Arlington 14, Va., to hear from John W. SCHULER, with whom he served in the Third Service Regiment, Third Marine Division.

Pvt Ezzat W. Ibrahim, 1160 Jefferson Ave., Memphis 11, Tenn., to hear from Woman Marine Fran AUSTIN, whose last known address was Nashville, Tenn., or from anyone knowing her whereabouts.

* * *

Cpl Donald C. Bishop, USMC, (Retd) 3604 Algerita St., Fort Worth, Texas, to hear from Sgt Stanley H. DAILY, whose last known address was VMA-323, MAG-15, Third MAW, MCAS, El Toro, Santa Ana, Calif., and from AMSgt John F. COLLINS, whose last known address was VMF(n)-542, MAG-15, Third MAW, or anyone knowing their present whereabouts.

* * *

Former Marine Edward C. Anness, 1553 16th St., Huntington, W. Va., to hear from anyone in Platoon 793, MCR-Dep, Parris Island, S.C., in Sept., 1942, or anyone he served with from 1942 through 1951.

* * *

Sgt Robert B. Cary, 2422 Walcott St., San Diego, Calif., to hear from Lloyd T. EDMONDS, whose last known address was MCRDep, San Diego, Calif.

* * *

H. C. Simpson, USMC, (Retd) Route #3, Erin, Tenn., to hear from Thomas W. PRESTON, whose last known address was South America; Harold WILSON, whose last known address was Camp Pendleton, Calif.; William ESTES, who served at Parris Island, S.C.; "G" "B" STEELE, who was in the 12th Replacement Draft for Korea, Aug., 1951, and Alcid O. LANDRY, whose last known address was Camp Pendleton, Calif., or anyone knowing their whereabouts.

* * *

PFC Arthur K. Green 1694085, H&S Co., 3d Bn., Sixth Marines, Second Marine Division, Camp Lejeune, N.C., to hear from anyone who served with his brother, Pvt Ralph D. GREEN, Plt. 1113, 3d Recruit Bn., Parris Island, S.C., in 1941, or who later served with his brother on Iwo Jima.

Mrs. Edward E. Woodrich, 590-C Roehampton Ave., Toronto 12, Ontario, Canada, to hear from Sgt Leroy G. LADNER, whose last known address

was "C" Co., 3d Tank Bn., Third Marine Division, FMF, c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif., or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

END

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SOUND OFF

[continued from page 8]

personnel in an extended active duty status or to personnel of the Organized Marine Corps Reserve, the following

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additional authorized patrons may be sold uniform clothing, within limitations or under circumstances described herein:

"2. Former members of the Marine Corps who were separated therefrom under honorable conditions may purchase, if available, the following items of individual clothing:

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Coats, blue and green
Covers (all types)
Frame, cap
Gloves, white
Necktie, khaki
Insignia, branch of service (all types)
Insignia, rank (all types)
Shirt, khaki
Stripes, service (all types)
Trousers, blue, green (wool) and khaki
Waistplates

"3. The foregoing articles are of the type which the individual would be permitted to retain when discharged from the Marine Corps under honorable conditions.

"4. Applications by individuals for the purchase of any of the enumerated articles will be submitted to the commanding officer of the nearest Marine

Corps activity which can make the sale, or his representative, who will carefully consider each such request as it is received. Approved authorizations for sale will be sent by the command-



ing officer to the supply officer, who, after completing the sale, will retain these approved authorizations for examination by inspection teams of Field Accounting Offices."—Ed.

END



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Behind the Lines ...

EVER sit at a table with several brew-tilting Marines and keep score of the disputes over simple Corps technicalities? Well, at the risk of sounding like a pitchman, we'd like to suggest a way to settle some of these arguments. *Leatherneck*, of course, has always been an authoritative reference source, but until recently, argumentative Maes and Joes have had to page through issue after issue to find the facts which prove their points. Now, there's an easier way. The last three pages of this issue contain a complete index of the '59 *Leathernecks*.

Each year, when December rolls around and we fasten that twelfth issue in our binder, we flip through the 1152 pages of copy, photos and illustrations with the satisfaction that we have honestly and vividly chronicled the Corps. Our bound volumes here at the of-

fice go back to 1929—thirty years of exploits, salty characters, heroes, places, gear, and Marine Corps orders—truly a nostalgic treasury of Corps lore.

Understandably, these old volumes are not available for purchase, but our suggestion to readers who have a desire and need for ready reference, or just that old sentimental gung-ho feeling, is to start their own libraries of bound volumes with the January, 1960, issue. We'd like to see our readers hang onto their *Leathernecks*—and, to encourage the practice, we're cutting the price of binders in half (one dollar, instead of the regular two) if you order before 31 January 1960.

* * *

The question has often been asked: Why doesn't *Leatherneck* print editorials? The answer to this probably lies in the fact that an editorial serves

only to express the opinion of the periodical in which it appears. We prefer to devote all available space to the publication of the opinions of our many readers, since one of our primary missions is to provide an exchange of ideas among men of the Corps. "Sound Off," of course, has always been a target for ricocheting ideas and gripes. Each year we print, and answer, approximately 150 column feet of "Sound Off" letters.

The idea department to which we are dedicated is the "If I Were Commandant" feature. Here, serious readers with worthwhile ideas and opinions have an opportunity to tell other readers—and Headquarters Marine Corps—exactly what they think, and what they believe should be done to make gear, chow, uniforms, duty and life in general better in the Corps.

Karl A. Schmon
MANAGING EDITOR

AN IDEAL CHRISTMAS GIFT FOR A MARINE LYNN MONTROSS' PICTORIAL HISTORY "THE UNITED STATES MARINES"

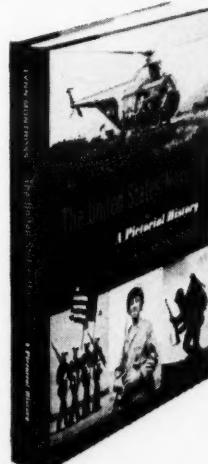
An American saga from the birth of our country to the present era of the hydrogen bomb, this is the story of men and women who have worn the uniform of the United States Marines, proudly and with valor. Here are names no American can forget:

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KOREA . . . Text drawings, photographs and paintings trace the growth of the Marine Corps from the rough-and-ready band of early days to a modern fighting force.

LYNN MONTROSS, ex-newspaperman and writer, is the official historian of the Marine Corps. He is the author of many short stories and twelve books.

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the old gunny says...

FROM TIME to time it's a good idea for some of us to sit down and talk about the little lessons we have learned in combat during recent wars. Some of these experiences don't seem to get included in our peacetime training—or they just get neglected and forgotten. Then, when some new shooting affair comes along, a lot of the young fellows have to learn the same old lessons all over again the hard way. It's up to you 'old salts' to pass on your field experience and combat know-how to the new lads. This is the only way the famous old fighting units can maintain a real professional readiness between wars.

"It's been the general experience with American troops in combat that they are pretty poor at the construction of field fortifications, such as foxholes and emplacements.

"They have to really be pushed to dig in properly—to save their own lives! They are also slow and careless in camouflage.

"It should also be remembered that natural materials, such as brush and felled trees, make excellent obstacles covering the main approaches to a defensive position. Barbed wire, trip wire and AP mines can be strung between trees and bushes forward of defensive works. To construct simple field fortifications requires small tools and pioneer equipment. Experienced front-line units know that in addition to their individual entrenching tools, each platoon and company needs some long handled shovels, axes, machetes and picks. Take as many of these tools into combat as the unit can reasonably handle.

"Our training should stress at all times the vital importance of defensive earthworks—especially for survival on the possible atomic battlefield. Junior leaders are apt to be slack about insisting on realistic and proper entrenchments—and about inspecting them for position and field of fire—especially if they think the enemy is a good distance away.

"Digging in and field fortifications are not a substitute for alertness, con-

fidence and teamwork or the aggressive spirit—but there is ample evidence that supports the idea that adequate entrenchments are a main requirement for effective action and battle survival. All other characteristics being equal, good earthworks may become the difference between success and defeat.

"When a fire fight starts, the junior officers and NCOs must develop the habit of moving about among their men and staying by an individual until he begins to fire his weapon. These leaders should not adopt the practice of immediately engaging the enemy with their own weapons in the hope that others will follow their example.

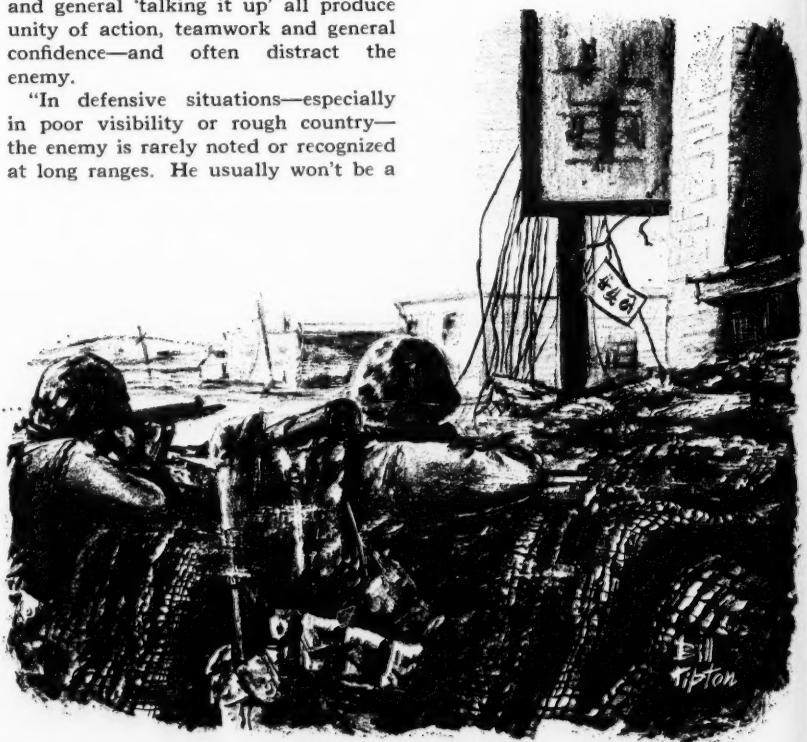
"Also, in both the attack and defense, there should be continuous noise and team chatter once firing has begun and silence is no longer an element of surprise. Loud orders, target designation and general 'talking it up' all produce unity of action, teamwork and general confidence—and often distract the enemy.

"In defensive situations—especially in poor visibility or rough country—the enemy is rarely noted or recognized at long ranges. He usually won't be a

recognizable target for infantry fire before 15 to 150 yards in advance of your positions. This is usually too late for practical or successful artillery and heavy weapons support. As usual, in such situations, the infantry has to rely upon its own close support weapons. We can't fire artillery, call air support or even area atomic weapons on the mere suspicion that the enemy is forming for an attack. So, in the surprise or night attack, launched at close range, our infantry positions must be prepared to fight their own battle with little decisive help from our air, artillery or tanks. These are just some grim, but real, facts of combat. Your greatest strength will be in the organization of your position, fire discipline and the skill by which you use automatic and semi-automatic fire during the enemy assault. If he has preceded his approach to your position with preparatory fires—as he has been known to do—your ability to hold your position and fire on him will depend upon how well you have dug in.

"So, you see, they all tie in—these simple, hard facts of combat. Sometimes, these obvious things escape us. As we become preoccupied with new weapons and tactics, we are prone to forget the proved values of old weapons and battle techniques that have been tried, tested and proved indispensable."

END





HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDANT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

COMMANDANT'S CHRISTMAS MESSAGE, 1959

To Marines in every clime and place, and to their families, I extend my warmest personal greetings and best wishes for a Merry Christmas.

In the spirit of the season, we turn our thoughts toward a fuller understanding of the real purpose of our existence and a deeper appreciation for the spiritual values contained in the Christmas story. As we recall the story of the birth of Christ, we are inspired by a vision of hope, brotherhood, and universal peace. This vision can become a reality, we know, only when the dignity and worth of the individual and freedom of mind and spirit are recognized throughout the world.

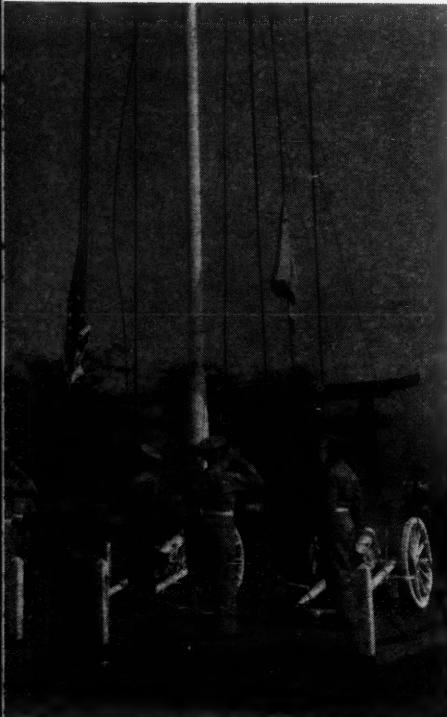
These values are dear to Americans and are cherished by men of good will everywhere. They are values that come to us as our priceless heritage from the past -- a heritage which is the result of man's ceaseless striving for freedom -- a heritage which Marines stand ready to protect.

May this Christmas of 1959 inspire every Marine, wherever he may be, to rededicate himself to Country and Corps, and to a renewed determination to defend our precious heritage.

It is my earnest hope that, for each and every one of you, this will be a joyous Christmas and that the New Year will be filled with happiness.

R. McC. PATE
General, U. S. Marine Corps
Commandant of the Marine Corps

Post of the Corps



The guard of the day raises the U.S. and Japanese colors daily in front of the Navy Ad building

by AMSgt Robert E. Johnson

Photos by

AGySgt Joseph J. Mulvihill



The Marine security guards his city man eight gates and three

"**W**E'RE far down on the end of the line," Major Jack Glenn, Commanding Officer, Marine Barracks, U.S. Fleet Activities, Sasebo, Japan, said in describing the location of his organization. Sasebo is situated on the island of Kyushu, the southwest extremity of Japan. "It's seldom that we see visitors because of our remoteness," he explained.

Kyushu is one of four major islands in the Japanese chain which arches around two sides of the Japan Sea,

separating Japan from Korea and the Maritime Province of the Soviet Union. The chief geographic features of Japan are the abundance of mountains and scenic variety. Kyushu has just that and it can be compared to the northeastern or northwestern United States. The city of Sasebo is surrounded by mountains, making it a very picturesque port. Heavily wooded areas can be seen in every direction from the Naval Station.

The principal communities on Kyushu are Fukuoka, Karatsu, Peppu and

Nagasaki. The latter is the oldest open port in Japan, its activity dating back to the mid-16th century. In the central part of the island is Mt Aso. The crater of this volcano, measuring 75 miles in circumference, is the largest in the world. Karatsu, Peppu and the internationally renowned holiday resort, Unzen, are the three most popular Summer resorts in Japan. The climate compares favorably with that of Charleston, S.C.

Villagers of Sasebo were first introduced to the Japanese Navy 77 years



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ago, when the *Diichi Chobomaru* sailed into the Bay of Sasebo. Her captain was Lieutenant Commander Togo, who was later promoted to a five-star admiral and became one of the most famous admirals in the world.

Hearing that the "big monstrous black ship" (700 tons) had brought news that Sasebo might be chosen as a site for establishing a naval station, the farmers and villagers collected a donation of about 1000 yen (about \$3.00) for their campaign. It was successful and on April 15, 1886, the Undersecretary

PFC Larry Bennet (foreground)
stood the Main Gate sentry duty

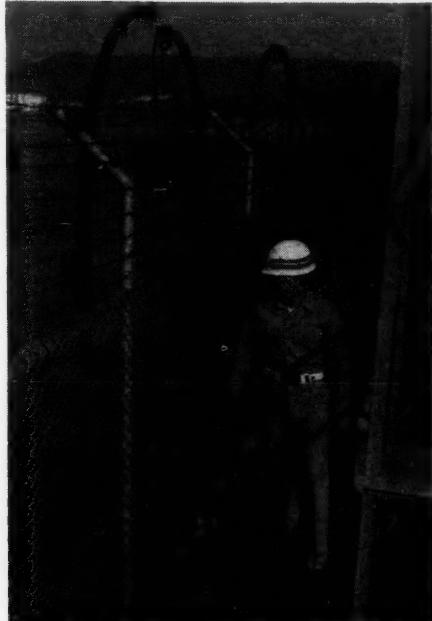
tary of the Navy inspected the site, and following a survey of the harbor, the Third Naval Station was officially established in Sasebo. Emperor Meiji attended the opening ceremonies in April, 1890.

The population increased in leaps and bounds almost overnight. Municipality was proclaimed in 1902. Residence of 3750 in 1883 grew to 51,000 by 1902. Today's population is about 270,000—women exceeding the men by about 5000. Like Smith, Jones and Johnson, the family names of Yamaguchi,

Tanaka and Matsuo are the most common in Sasebo.

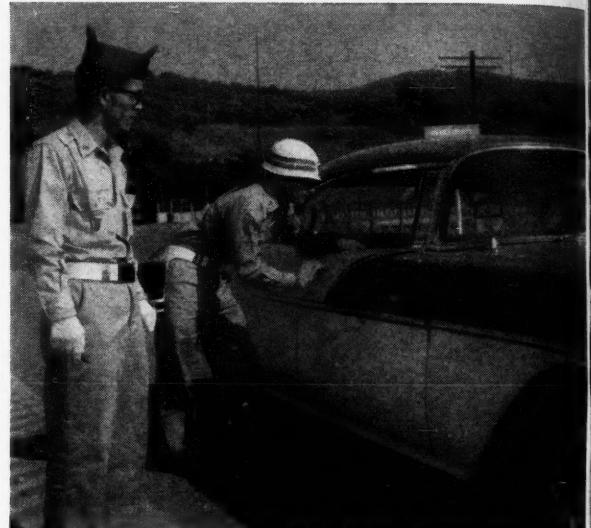
One-third of Sasebo's wartime population consisted of plant workers and their families. At war's end, many left in favor of their former homes and a better living. To the Japanese, Sasebo still represents a "country town." The only major industry is shipbuilding and repair, known as SSK. Other business interests include coal mines, pearl farms, farming and fishing. The city is considered to be "off the beaten track for tourists." A train services the main

TURN PAGE



PFC H. Ellis walked post along
the banks of the Sasebo River





A Japanese Security Guard stood the sentry duty at the U.S. Ordnance Facility with PFC H. Ellis

Located at Maebata-Sakibo, the Ordnance Facility is only 15 minutes from Sasebo. PFC Ellis manned the main gate

SASEBO (cont.)

connection to the larger cities located to the north.

Although the history of Marine activity at Sasebo is somewhat obscure the present Marine Barracks dates back to 1947. There are accounts of the Fifth Marine Division landing in Sasebo at the end of hostilities and of the Second Marine Division at nearby Nagasaki. The U.S. Army used the naval facilities for a short time in 1946 and again during the Korean engagement as a staging area and storage place for fuel and ammunition.

Maj Glenn, the Barracks commander, is a tank officer by occupation. He wears the Bronze Star, Purple Heart and various other service and campaign medals. His first introduction to Sasebo occurred in 1945, as a member of the Second Marine Division. A graduate V-12 student from Arkansas A&M, he saw action at Saipan and later in Korea with the 1st Tank Battalion.

In his secondary duty as security officer, Maj Glenn controls identification passes, motor vehicle registration, work applications and presides over traffic court every Thursday morning. His other duties cover those of provost marshal, property control officer, member of the safety policy committee, fiscal officer, and member of the recrea-

tion council. He is also senior member of the safe driving council.

Rear Admiral John A. Tyree, Jr., Commander, Service Squadron Three, is the senior Naval officer at the U.S. Fleet Activities, Sasebo. The relationship between the Marines and Navy is at its best. The Navy considers the Barracks as the security department of the Navy Command, not as a separate unit, and the Marines enjoy a cordial cooperation with all other departments.

Maj Glenn's exec is Captain John R. Matheson, a former member of the 2d Raider Battalion, who saw extensive action in the South Pacific during World War II. He, too, landed in Japan at war's end, but in the Yokosuka area. The three other Barracks officers are First Lieutenant Donald C. Bieger, CWO's Gabriel J. DeCaro and George M. Alexander, Jr. The latter is ammunition liaison officer for the Naval Ordnance Facility.

The mission of the Marine Barracks is to provide security guards for the U.S. Fleet Activities, Sasebo, including the U.S. Naval Ordnance Facility. The Barracks also provides additional security as directed by the Chief of Naval Operations and the CMC for other short-term military and emergency operations.

The Sasebo Barracks is divided into a headquarters platoon and two guard platoons consisting of five officers and 164 enlisted men. The five-day work

week begins at 0800 and ends at 1630; overnight liberties are controlled by the platoon leaders.

The guard is responsible for three large areas. Area One includes the main base guard; Areas Two and Three, the Naval Ordnance Facilities at Maebata-Sakibo and Hario-Shima. Two other zones include a classified communication relay station and a small brig force. The brig is called a "detention barracks." It is nothing more than that—not an actual Naval brig.

1st Lt Bieger and CWO DeCaro are assigned as guard officers. Immediate assistants are AGySgt Miller W. Scott and ASSgt Jack "P" Akers, Jr.

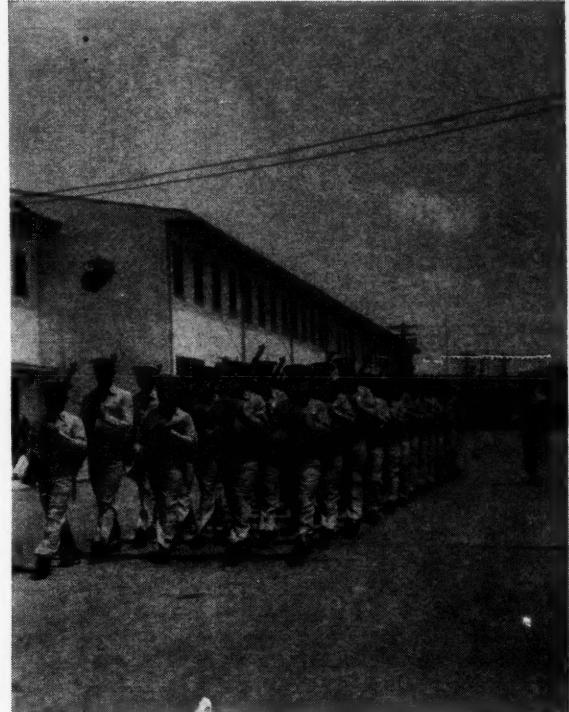
Sasebo Marines man eight gates and three jeep patrols. The main gate is staffed by three men at all times. Two Marines control vehicle traffic, one the pedestrian entrance. Because of their perimeter posts, the Marines are in contact with the public every day. The sentries were found to be extremely courteous and efficient. Professional in its duties, it is a typical Marine spot and polish organization.

From the commanding officer to the slick-armed sentry, everyone was calm, cool and collected. Not a single dissenting voice was heard, and liberty was considered excellent and ample, even for the guard members who donned a duty belt every second day.

Each guard platoon, working as port and starboard sections, has a strength



CWO G. J. DeCaro inspected ASgt F. G. Shaw's rifle. ASgt P. M. Talisayan is at the extreme left



A drill session for the "off-duty" 2d Guard Platoon was held by AGySgt Miller W. Scott, a Silver Star winner

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Squad leaders train the off-duty platoon in general military subjects; the on-duty section receives instruction in interior guard. Off-duty personnel stand an hour of drill each morning from 0900 to 1000. Classroom work follows from 1000 to 1130 and again from 1300 to 1500. The last hour of each work day is devoted to organized athletics. The oncoming relief serves as a standby for fire, crash or riot calls and handles morning and evening colors. Colors, both American and Japanese, are raised and lowered each day in front of the Fleet Acts Administration Building by a combined force of three Marines and three Japanese Security Guards.

In the sergeant of the guard's shack,

which also houses the corporal of the guard, are alarm systems from the Bank of America, the yen sales office at the main gate, Navy disbursing, the brig and the Exchange. The roving patrol vehicles are also radio equipped to communicate with the sergeant of the guard's office. They operate both day and night within certain areas of responsibility, checking in frequently with the guard office.

Weekends, holidays and rifle requalification periods throw the Barracks into a running guard. "During annual firing," AM Sgt Kenneth E. Kemp, guard chief, said, "a running guard is used for no more than a 30-day period." The range is located about eight miles from Sasebo. It has 20 targets and the Marines fire the "A" course. Range NCO is ASgt John D. Wells. On station is an indoor pistol range for annual qualification or familiarization.

Two Marines are assigned to the town shore patrol each evening. It's a sought-after detail which begins at 1600 and ends at midnight.

First Sergeant James E. Shelton, the senior E-8 on station, is the barracks sergeant major. He's assisted by ASgts Bobby Stelman, Joseph C. Levengood, James V. Smyth, Charles R. Holmes, Charles J. Koegl, Charles D. Barstad and PFC Charles Austin. ASgt Stelman is assigned as chief clerk.

Shelton, an old China hand, was sergeant major of the 2d Battalion, Third

Marines prior to his assignment to Sasebo in 1957. He was advanced to his present rank on the last HQMC promotion list.

Other staff NCOs include AGySgt Chester E. Henry, supply chief; ASSgts Clarence V. Harris and John A. Legarreta, investigators; ASgt Lee J. Maxwell, supply clerk; and ASgt Joseph M. Warren, ammunition liaison NCO. The Barracks armorer and police sergeant are ASgt Edward M. Curtin and James T. Blake.

The tour of duty for single men is two years. Those with dependents have one additional year to serve in Sasebo.

Japan's latitude gives it a temperate climate. Temperatures tend to range higher than in similar latitudes in eastern North America, due to the influence of the Japanese Current, a tropical stream which flows northeast along Japan's east coast.

Because of the mild weather, the Marines at Sasebo have an unlimited, year-round recreation program at their disposal. Facilities include a well-equipped gym, a steam room, tennis courts, a swimming pool, bowling alleys, theaters located on and off station, and fields for softball, soccer and football. The station's Paradise Point Golf Course is a nine-hole course, par 35. Winter rules apply throughout the year and several fairways angle over water where skin-divers make a practice of searching out penalty hits. A

TURN PAGE



Maj Jack Glenn, Marine Barracks CO, presided at a weekly meeting with officers and staff NCOs



The league-leading Barracks softball team took an intense interest in the advice of their batting coach

SASEBO (cont.)

recent improvement was the installation of grass greens. Before, golfers putted on sand. Perhaps the most unique feature of the course is the use of Japanese women as caddies. Even the serious golfer finds it hard to keep his mind on the game and his eye on the ball when a pretty caddy hands him his golf club. The charge ranges from 40 cents to 50 cents, depending upon the caddy's knowledge of the game.

Intramural sports hold a big interest for all Marines stationed at Sasebo. Baseball is favored and onlookers normally number in the hundreds. So great is baseball interest in Japan that at a recent game, 70,000 people crowded a Sasebo stadium at nine o'clock in the morning to watch two Japanese high school teams play. The game was also televised.

Other sports in which the Marines participate, range from basketball, football, sailing and bowling to tennis, soccer and volleyball. An unusual sport enjoyed by Marines and their dependents is kite flying. Many join Japanese tournaments each year—the object, to down the competing kite. Attached to the string are razor blades or ground glass to cut the opponent's string.

Like horse racing in this country, bicycle races in Sasebo stir interest among the Japanese Nationals, as well as the Americans. The Japanese Cycling Race Association has 500 women members and 4500 men. A newcomer can't help but wonder why all the excitement and publicity for bicycle racing, in contrast to other sports, until it

is learned that betting is enjoyed by all. A 100-yen (30 cents) wager can swell to as much as 36,000 yen (\$50) for a lucky winner.

In camp, check-out recreation gear includes hunting rifles, shotguns, camping supplies, fishing gear, etc. Each barracks is equipped with TV, pool tables and ping-pong equipment. Weekend trips are made to "99 Islands," the favorite recreation spot for most Marines and the Japanese. For as little as 3000 yen (about \$8.00) a boat and crew can be hired for the day. Fishing is considered excellent in deep water or from the shorelines of the many islands. These islands are also the favorite spot for department picnics.

AMSGt Kemp, the unofficial Mayor of Sasebo, credited excellent liberty as being one of the reasons why the morale of his troops is so high. He's a confirmed bachelor and knows just about everyone in the city. Everywhere he goes, he's greeted with a warm hello.

Kemp, who is under orders to return to ConUS and Camp Pendleton, recalled landing in Sasebo in 1945 when the town was almost leveled. "A church and a hospital were the only buildings standing. Everything else had been destroyed by bombers late in the war. Before the cease fire," AMSGt Kemp said, "Sasebo was one of the largest Japanese naval bases and possibly the biggest ammunition storage area."

An automobile is recommended for servicemen on orders to Sasebo. "The smaller the auto, the better," AMSGt Akers said. It's almost a necessity when living in private rentals, although taxi cabs are quite reasonable. Gasoline (non-premium) and minor repairs are

available through the Ship's Store Garage. A Japanese-leased bus service operates on-station at no cost to the commuter. Every 40 minutes, buses circle the station and outlying government facilities over three routes.

Government quarters vary from apartments, duplex, triplex and single Quonset huts, to large Japanese-style single units. The waiting period for government quarters is 12 to 18 months for both officers and enlisted. Good private rentals are considered rare, rents ranging from \$50 to \$85 a month. Like all Japanese housing, they're extremely hard to heat during December, January and February. Essential items of household furniture are available for issue to these units.

"Don't expect plush quarters here," AGySgt Henry said. "They are just not available, not even in the government abodes."

Temporary quarters (hotel-type rooms) are accessible to new families arriving at Fleet Acts, Sasebo. The maximum stay at this hostess house is two weeks. There are no approved hotels in town.

Marine sponsors meet all incoming families at the railroad station in downtown Sasebo. Depending upon early correspondence, the family is either taken to the hostess house or immediately moves into a private rental. Everything is arranged by the sponsor, including first meals and a guided tour of the station and town. Maids, houseboys, sewing girls and other domestic help are plentiful at costs ranging from \$20 to \$30 a month.

Government elementary and high schools are located on the Naval Station. Enrollments average about 300



ASSgt L. Maxwell (C), AGySgt M. Scott (R), and their houseboy listened to the Marines' hi-fi set

each school term, with most of the children in the elementary group. Transportation is furnished all U.S. dependent children to and from school.

For the small fry, a Japanese Catholic school for kindergarten and first grade is located in Sasebo. As the U.S. government school system, it too, is considered excellent as a tutoring agency. Yearly, about 50 American

children are enrolled in this school. They play and study side-by-side with an estimated 250 Japanese children. Called the Cherry Blossom Kindergarten, it is run by seven Japanese and two Australian Sisters of the Good Samaritan Order. Picnics and visits to parks, gardens, the aquarium, etc., are frequent throughout the school year.

The commissary and exchange on station are considered quite adequate for the small number of married personnel stationed at Sasebo. A large variety of foodstuffs, fresh and frozen, is available. Cigarettes are the only rationed item.

The medical service at the Station Hospital includes general surgery, pediatrics, obstetrics, orthopedics and other fields of general medicine. Essential drugs and medicines are kept at the hospital, but the availability of special drugs is limited. Dental requirements for servicemen and their dependents are provided by the Fleet Activities Dental Clinic.

Church services for all faiths except Jewish are close at hand. The nearest rabbi is about two hours away by train.

For the wives and children, there are many activities. They include wives' clubs, the Red Cross, Gray Ladies, a complete Scouting program, Little- and Pony League baseball, Pop Warner football and other recreation events.

Last Christmas, the Marines held a

party in the Marine Barracks for approximately 65 children from the Kasuge-Ryo Orphanage. Santa presented each child with a pair of shoes. Other presents were electric barber clippers, badminton sets and school supplies. At the day's conclusion, the Barracks Christmas tree and all the trimmings were taken by truck to the orphanage where they were again set up.

This is a strong example of one of the many "people to people" programs in which the Sasebo Marines and Sailors are active. Others have included brotherhood week, the exchange of students in the high schools, volunteer teaching of English to the Japanese, doll making, flower arranging and dancing classes, trade fairs sponsored by the wives' clubs and the Japanese bride's school. Donations in charity drives have helped thousands of needy people, and individual contacts have varied from just making personal friends to preparing Japanese exchange students for their visits to the United States.

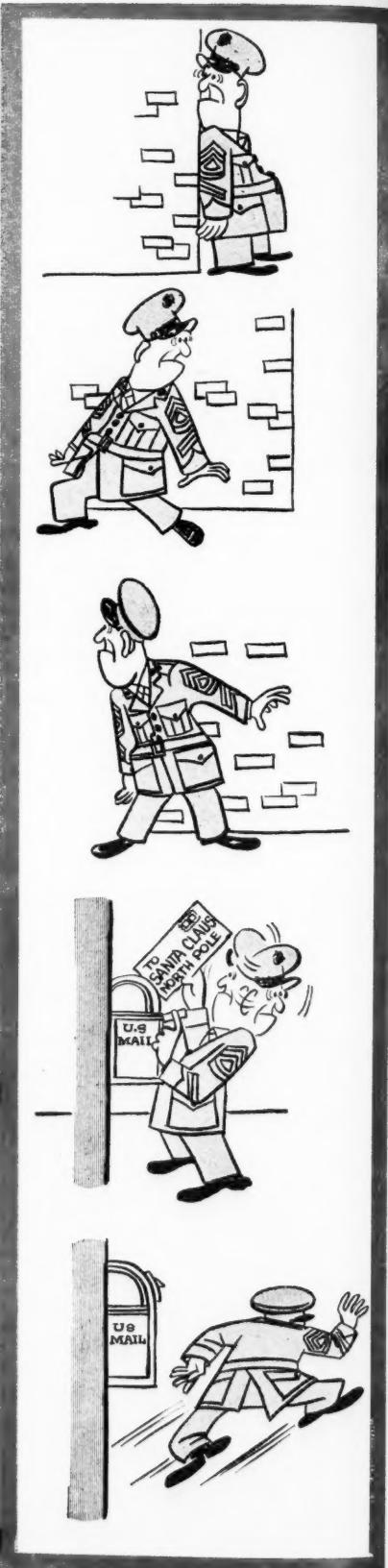
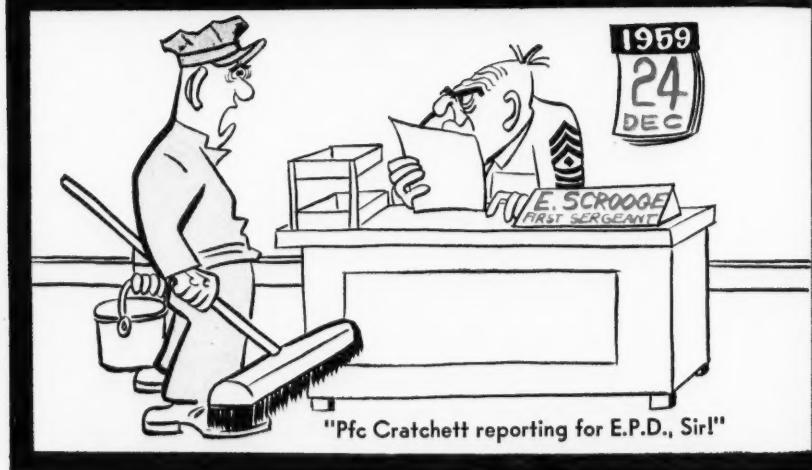
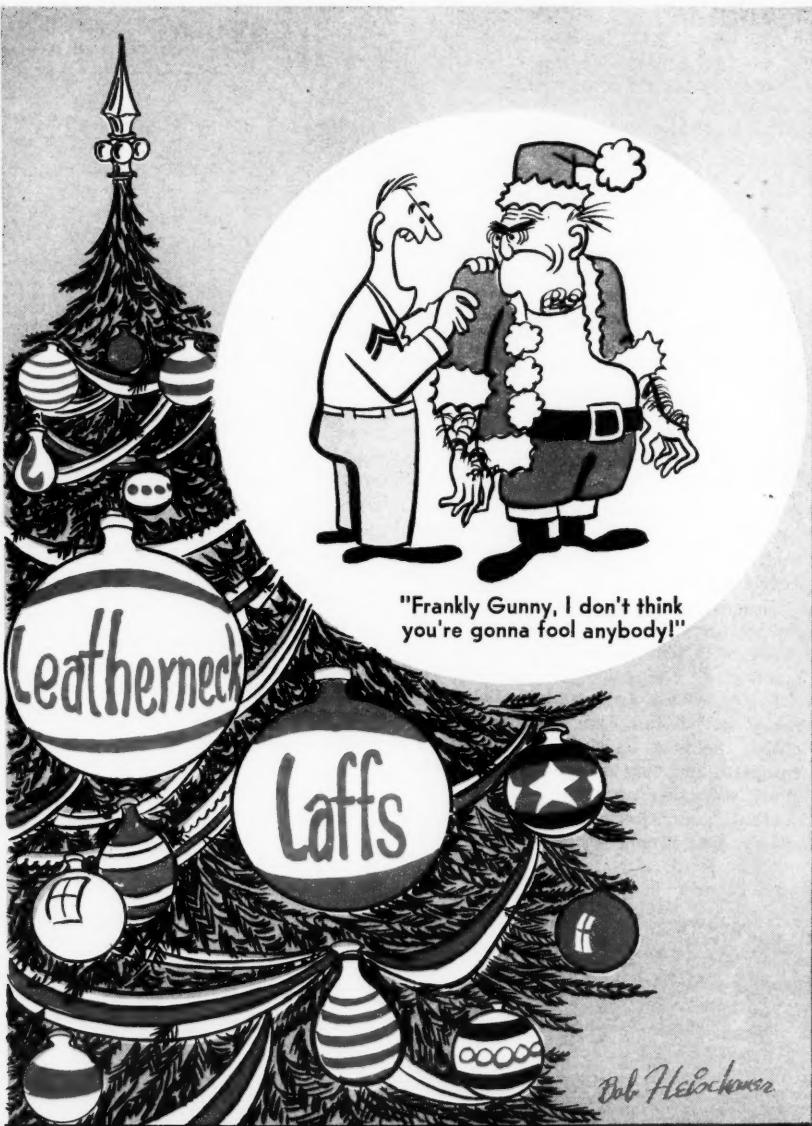
Most of the Sasebo Marines requested assignment to the post and few of them want to leave. And, although the duty is routine, the spell of the Orient never wears thin. Old-timers and youngsters alike agree that when it comes to pulling overseas duty, there is no place in the world like Japan.

END

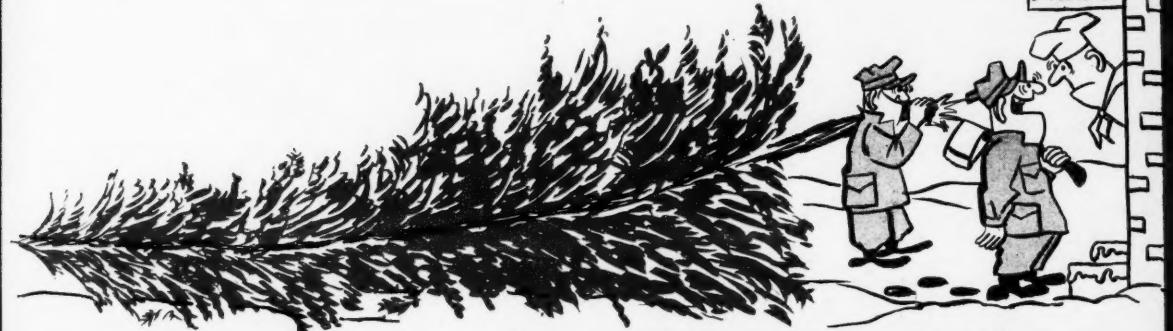


Two Japanese women caddies watched as ASSgt Jack 'P' Akers blasted a tee shot down a fairway

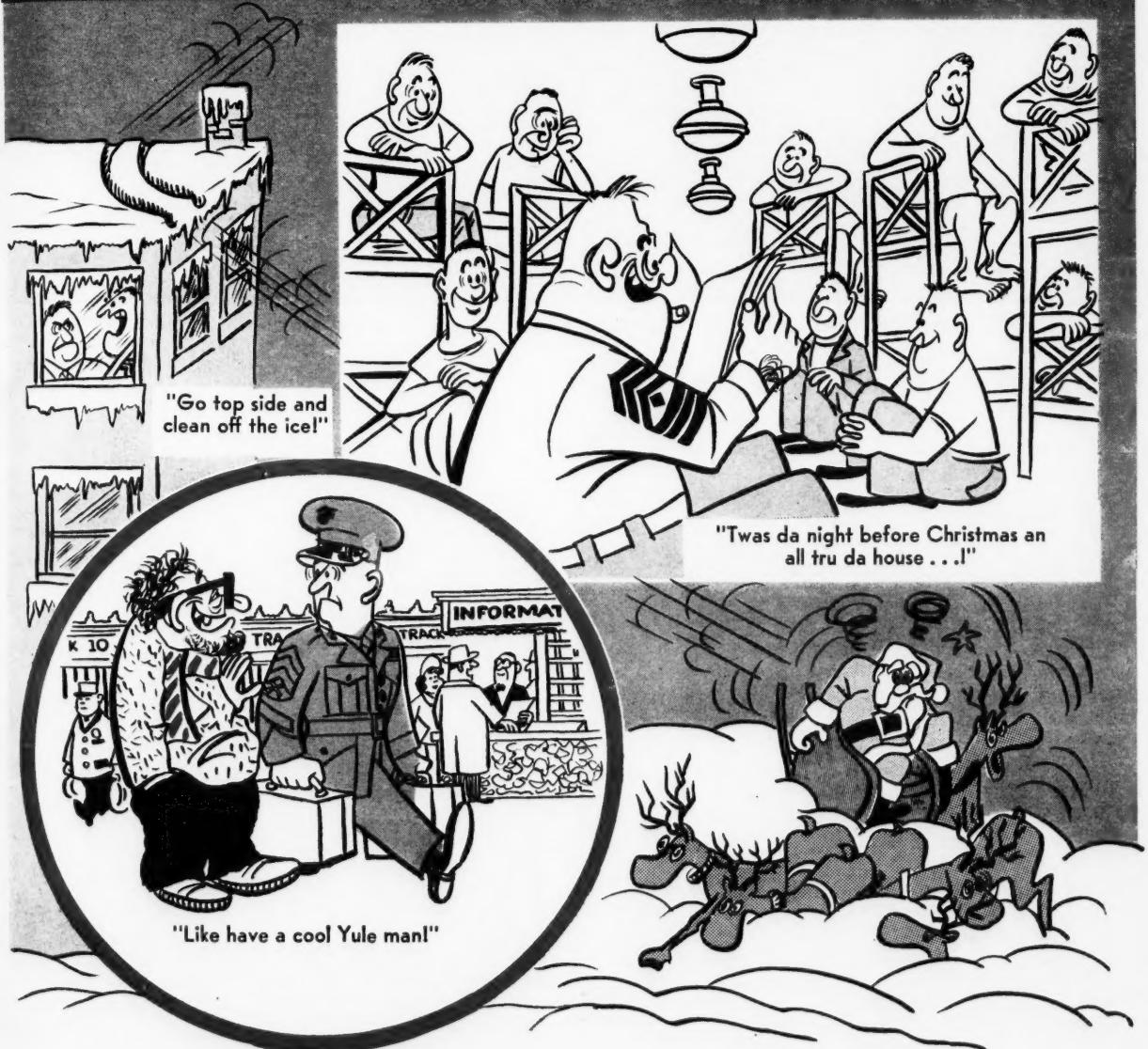
of the Paradise Point course at Sasebo. A tricky nine-hole course, it is laid out on the Naval Base



HQ BN
MESS



"Want we should deck your halls with boughs of holly?"





Forney's Battalion, USMC, N-SSA, portrayed Marines who rushed Brown's stronghold

RETURN to HARPER'S FERRY

During the Centennial Observance

at Harper's Ferry, Marines

helped "recapture" John Brown

by ASSgt Thurlow D. Ellis

Photos by
AGySgt E. L. Jarrard



Sharpsburg Rifles, N-SSA, reenacted the role of militia units who were first troops at the fortress

RAİN was falling on the little town of Harper's Ferry, Virginia (later to become West Virginia); the local citizens were enjoying a peaceful Sunday night at home. Little did the townsfolk realize on that fateful October 16, 1859, night that their Shenandoah Valley retreat would become one of the hot spots of military action requiring the aid of the United States Marine Corps.

John Brown, known to the citizens as Isaac Smith, had seized the local Armory, Arsenal, and several citizens in his bid for slave freedom.

Now, 100 years later, the Marine Corps again had been called upon to aid the little hamlet—this time, however, no bloody battle would ensue. The capture of John Brown was to be re-enacted for the Harper's Ferry Centennial Observance, October 15-18.

In 1859, troops were furnished by the Washington Marine Barracks and the Navy Yard, but in 1959, the Marines storming the engine house were furnished jointly by Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va., and civilian groups. Captain David E. Schwulst, USMC, portrayed the roll of Lieutenant Israel Greene, commander of the D.C. Marines, while Major John E. Greenwood, USMC, enacted the role of Major William W. Russell, Paymaster of the Marine Corps. During the original raid, Russell had been sent with Green as his assistant, for Russell was

a staff officer, and, as such, was not expected to exercise command over the troops.

Forney's Battalion, USMC, a unit of the North-South Skirmish Association, played the roll of the Marine troops who participated in the actual capture, while the Sharpsburg Rifles from Sharpsburg, Md., re-enacted the role of the militia units. Forney's Battalion was the first group accepted into the N-SSA represented by a Government organization. All other units were represented by militia or volunteer organizations.

Storer College, Harper's Ferry, was the site of the second storming. Civic-minded citizens of the little hamlet had the historic engine house moved from its original site in the lower part of town, to the college campus, where it has been converted into a museum. However, for the attack, a detailed replica of the fort was constructed at the base of the rolling campus, thus utilizing the hillside for a natural amphitheater.

Also on hand for the occasion was the Marine Corps Schools Band, Quantico, which rendered musical honors to West Virginia Governor Cecil H. Underwood, and entertained the spectators with a selection of tunes made popular during the Civil War days.

Thousands of spectators were on hand to watch the centennial storming

of the engine house which was detailed in every aspect to the actual capture.

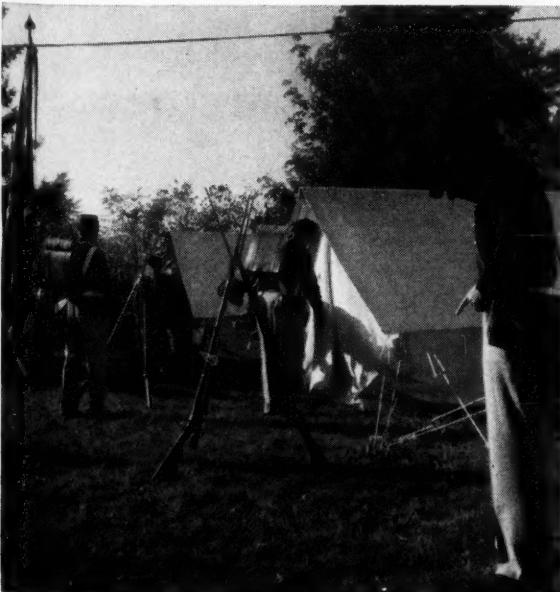
John Brown was born on May 9, 1800, in Torrington, Conn., but migrated with his parents to Hudson, Ohio, at the age of four. During his early childhood, his mother passed away. When his father remarried, John was quite removed from his stepmother. He enrolled in the Rev. Moses Hallock's School of Ministry, but fate intervened when a severe eye infection forced him to quit the religious schooling.

After returning to his father's home, he aided the escape of a runaway slave, which left a lifelong impression on the future abolitionist whose avid hatred of slavery became an overpowering compulsion.

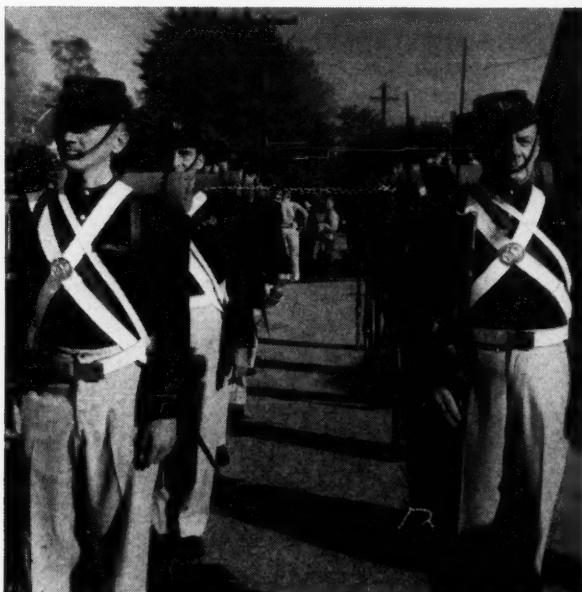
In later years John Brown became notorious when he and four of his sons raided three cabins on Pottawatomie Creek, Kans., killing the male members of the families and then plundering the homes. For this action, he became sought by posses and militia units, but cunning and boldness kept him from being apprehended.

Brown then entered several business ventures which fell through—leaving him bankrupt, but obsessed with a desire to free all slaves. For a while he remained inactive, but in 1859 he arrived in Harper's Ferry under the assumed name of Isaac Smith, and began to capture state and government build-

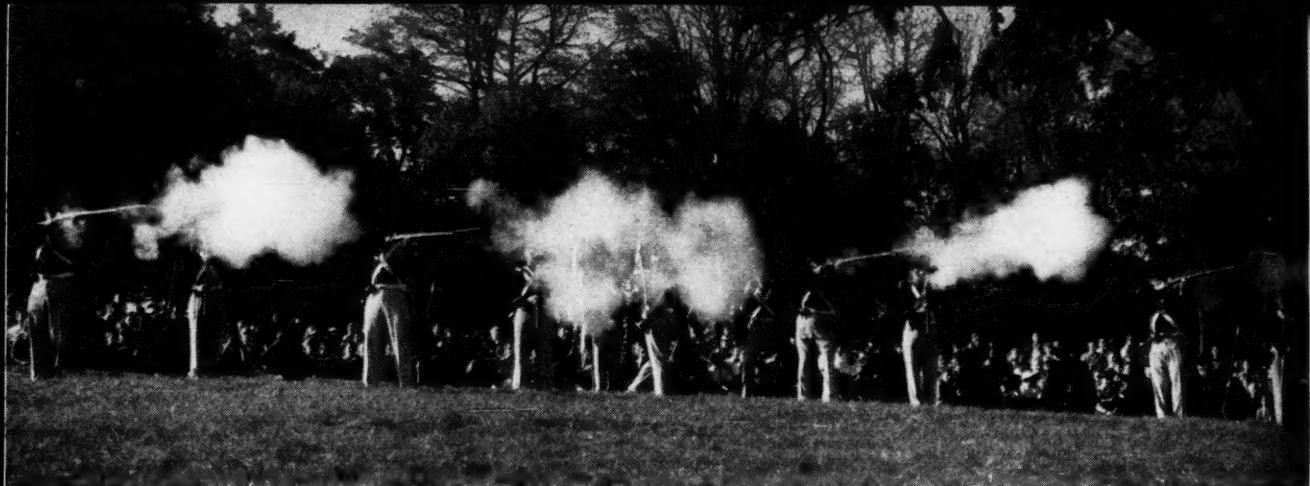
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Uniforms and equipment used by Forney's troops are authentic reproductions of Marine Corps items

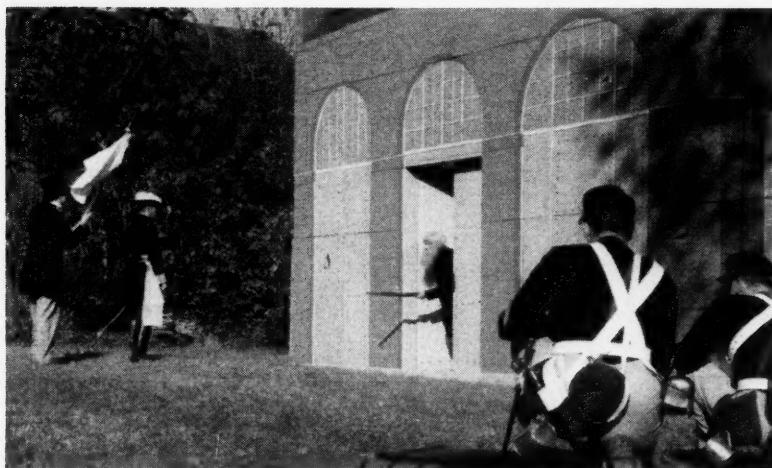


Forney's troops awaited their CO's command to rush the fire house which John Brown had seized



Firing exact reproductions of 1859 rifles, Forney's Battalion gave the thousands of spectators viewing

the centennial ceremonies first-hand demonstrations on loading, aiming, and firing the ancient weapons



Young Lt Jeb Stuart was assigned the important mission of offering Lee's surrender ultimatum to John Brown before force was exerted

HARPER'S FERRY (cont.)

ings, while taking townsfolk as hostages.

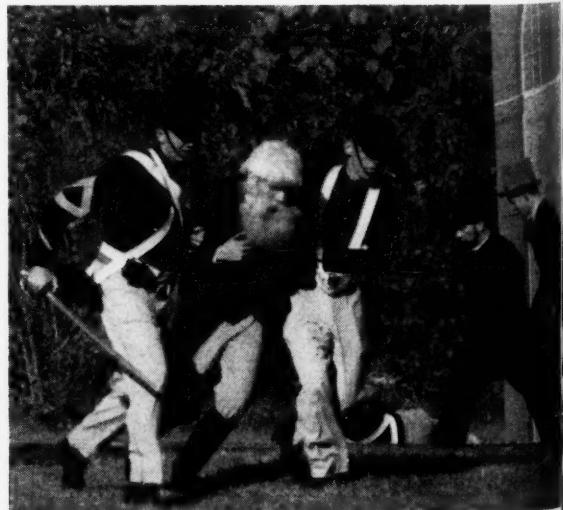
Cornered by the Virginia militia and the Maryland volunteers, Brown took refuge in the armory fire engine house, a one-story brick structure, 35 by 24 feet in size.

When Colonel Robert E. Lee, Lieutenant Stuart, Greene and Russell arrived at the scene, they were met by Colonel Shriver, commanding the Maryland volunteers, and Colonel Baylor, commander of the Maryland militia.

Lee informed the commanders that he would first offer a surrender ultimatum to Smith and his men. If re-



Rushing through the heavily battered doors, troops storming the fort suffered one death and an injury



John Brown suffered a deep neck wound from the sword of Lt I. Greene, CO of the D.C. Marines



Captives held in the engine house were greeted by their friends and families when they were released



Spectators were entertained by the Pioneer Drum and Fife Corps and its four 80-year-old members

fused, then the raiders would be taken by force.

Stuart was given the honor of offering John Brown the surrender terms, but Brown rejected them after trying to bargain. Stuart spun away from the doors and waved his hat—the signal to attack.

Greene and 12 Marines, armed with bayonets, charged the engine house while three men with sledge hammers began an assault on the heavy doors. When the sledges proved to be useless, the Marines picked up a ladder nearby and began a new assault. The door splintered on the second blow, and the men charged into the building.

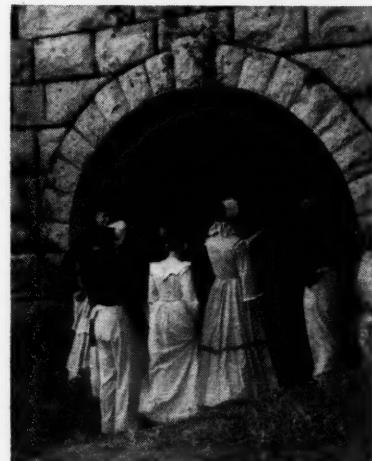
Two Marines were wounded in the rush, one of them fatally. John Brown suffered a deep sword cut on his neck, and was spared for the hangman

when a thrust for his heart by Green was blocked by the heavy ammunition belt Brown wore.

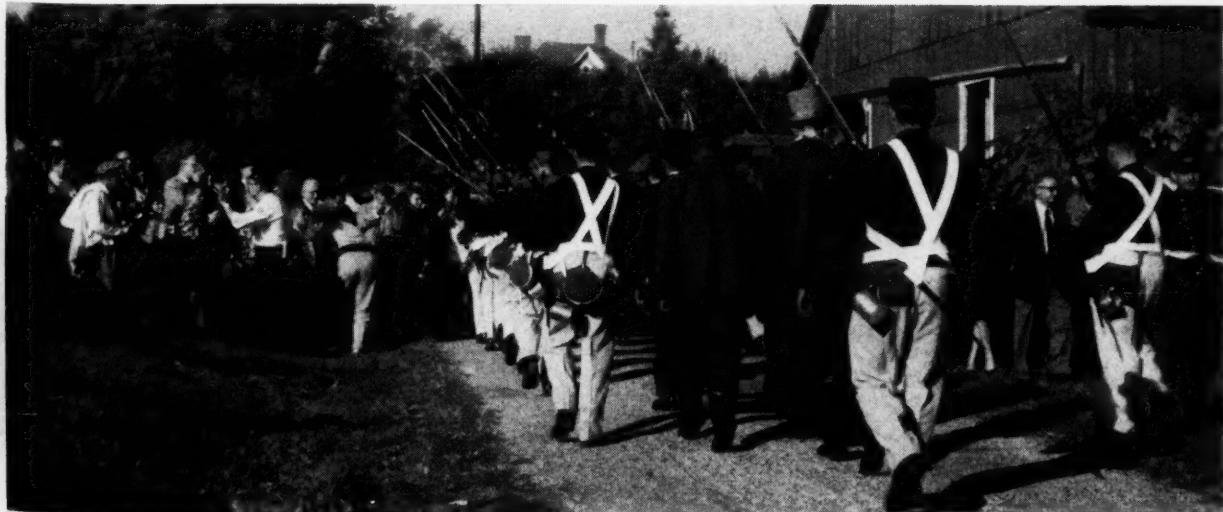
Brown was tried on three counts—murder, treason to the Commonwealth of Virginia, and fomenting an insurrection. He was sentenced to be hung on December 2, 1859.

Prior to his death, Brown wrote many letters, and made many statements in his behalf explaining why he committed the deeds which were to be remembered through the ages. In one of his letters to his wife, Brown wrote: ". . . I have been whipt as the saying is; but I am sure I can recover all the lost capital occasioned by that disaster; by only hanging a few moments by the neck; and I feel quite determined to make the utmost possible out of a defeat."

END



In 1859, access to the city was gained through this tunnel, being described to participating actors



While John Brown was being taken to jail on a litter, the surviving fighters were marched off by

Marine personnel. It has been estimated that the actual battle was concluded in about three minutes

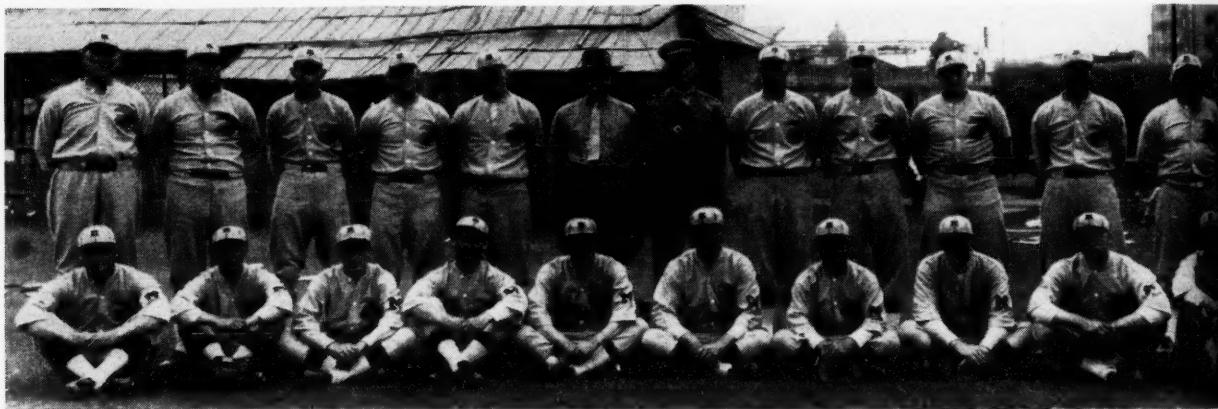


Submitted by Mrs. Paul Herron

Women recruits at boot camp when it was located at Camp Lejeune in October, 1943. They were members of the 4th Plt., "A" Company

CORPS ALBUM

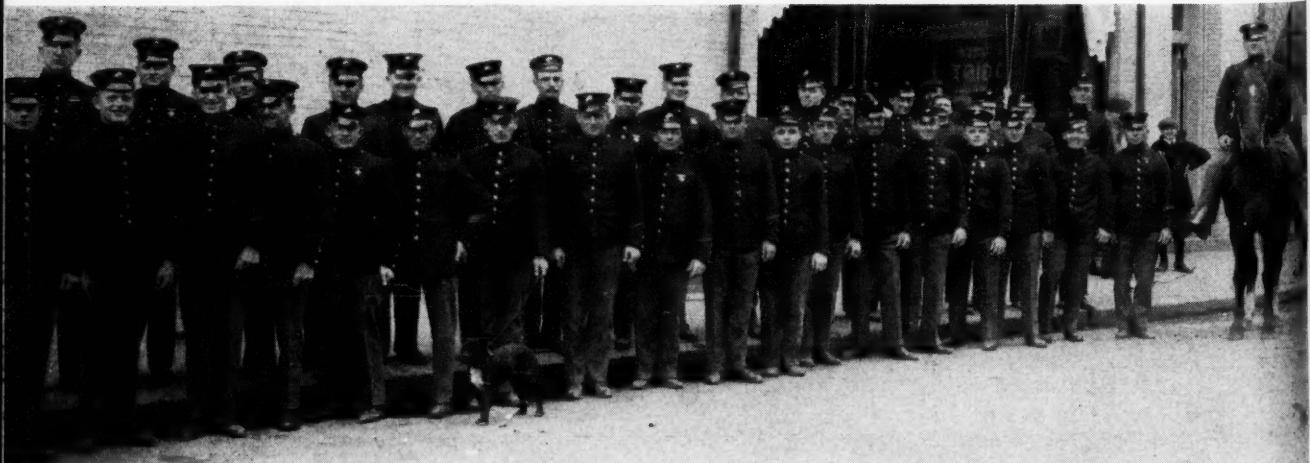
HERE ARE some more of the Old Corps photos which we will print as a regular feature. *Leatherneck* will pay \$15.00 for old photos of this type accepted for publication. Please include date, outfit, or any other available identification. Mail your Old Corps photos to CORPS ALBUM EDITOR, *Leatherneck Magazine*, Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C. All photos will be returned.



Submitted by Col Ronald B. Wilde

The Fourth Marines' regimental baseball team got together for a group picture at Shanghai in 1939.

Two years later the "Famed Fourth" left China via the *USS Madison*, bound for the Philippine Islands



Submitted by Mrs. Herbert S. Fitzgerald

A group of Marines stationed at the U. S. Naval Prison, Portsmouth, N. H. The uniform of the day

consisted of snug fitting, beltless blouses and small, narrow-crowned barracks caps with big emblems

From time to time, readers have requested information about the Corps Album photos we have printed. The following list of names and addresses of this month's contributors will make it possible for readers to write directly to the owners of the pictures for identification or information not contained in the captions.

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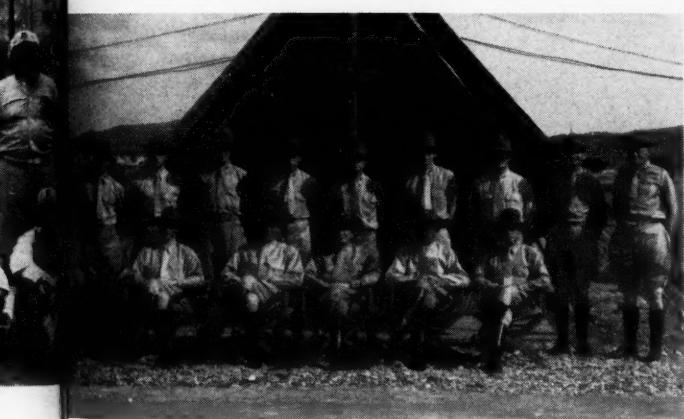
AMSGt Jacques L. Gordon
NCO in Charge
Marine Corps Recruiting Sub Station
4136 University Way
Seattle 55, Wash.



Submitted by Col W. P. Baker

Colonel Clifton Cates, former CMC, seated, center, was CO, First Marine Regiment, when it participated in the Guadalcanal Campaign

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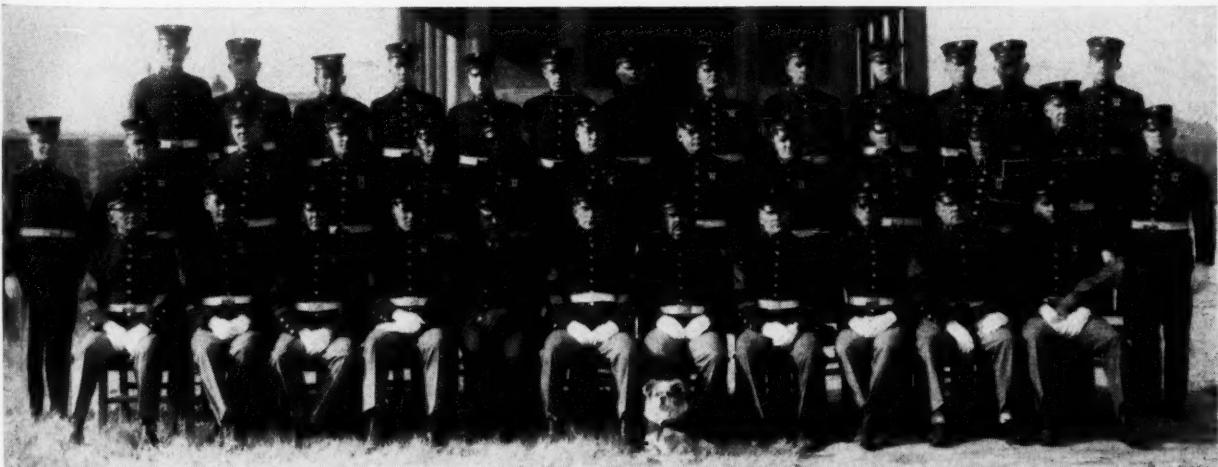
Submitted by AMSGt Grady H. Turnage

The Fifth Marines' Regimental staff, First Marine Brigade, Caravalle Point, Cuba, in December, 1940



Submitted by Francis J. Murtagh

Color retirement ceremonies were held by Twelfth Marines in 1927 at the Tientsin, China, race course



Peking, China, was the location when three dozen Quartermaster sergeants gathered for a reunion in

Submitted by AMSGt Jacques L. Gordon

1937. Directly to the rear of the Marines was the Chien Men Pagoda and the ancient Tartar Wall

new body



Tomorrow's Marines will have the bulk of their loads reduced by the new BALC and LCS units



Armored footwear attached to combat boots will greatly reduce effects of anti-personnel mines

Redesigning our old armor and "782" gear has resulted in an entirely new body armor and load-carrying system

body armor

by ASSgt Thurlow D. Ellis

Photos by

AGySgt E. L. Jarrard

In the closing days of World War II, tests on body armor were being conducted by Lieutenant Commanders E. L. Corey and A. P. Webster, along with other individuals.

Body armor with Doron plates (named after Colonel Doriot, USA) was designed for infantry troops, but before the armor could be used extensively, if at all, in combat—the war ended. Other forms of armor, the "flack jacket" for example, was also available in World War II.

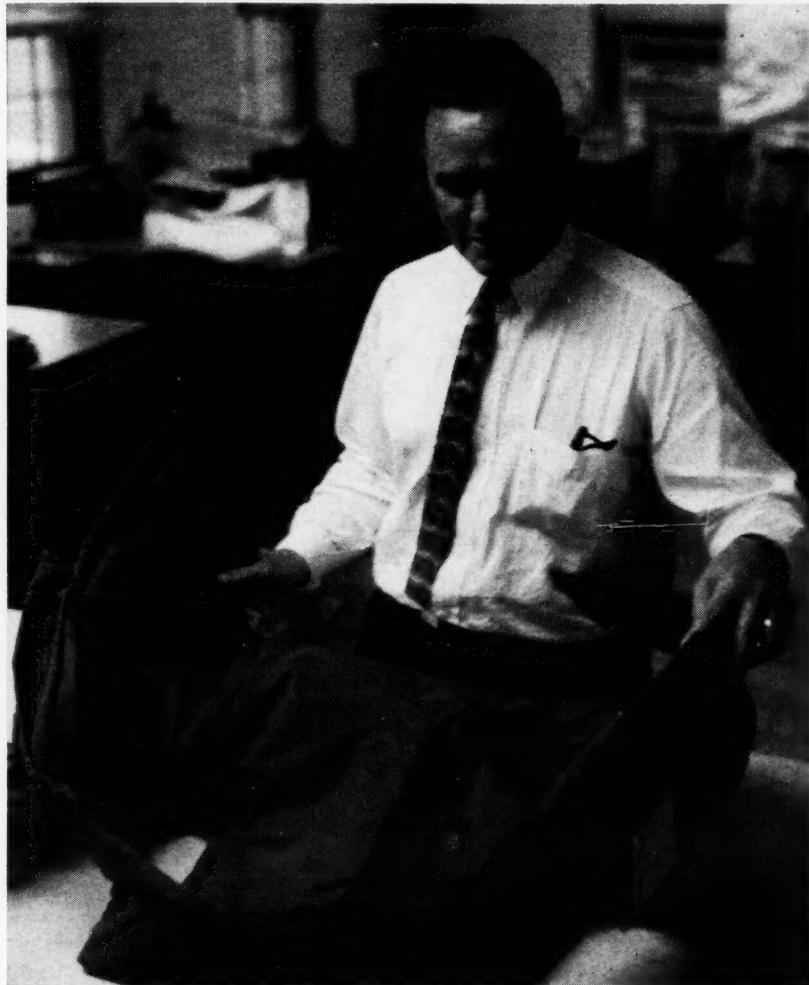
After WW II, Lieutenant Commander Frederick J. Lewis, Jr., MSC, USN, Mr. John F. Quinlan, and others working principally at the Naval Medical Field Research Laboratory (NMFRL), improved the Doron-type armored vest of World War II vintage, and their design was the one used in Korea with such great success.

Today, the NMFRL at Camp Lejeune, N.C., has further developed the armored vest, and is now testing a Body Armor and Load-Carrying System (BALC), and a Load-Carrying System (LCS). The BALC is designed to offer body armor and at the same time, provide a means for carrying combat essentials, while the LCS can be utilized when ballistic protection is not necessary. This will apply mainly to rear-line personnel not engaged in close combat.

In addition to the previously mentioned protective items, future combat Marines may also wear, for either protection or survival, a new ballistic helmet with a cold weather liner (a warm weather suspension may possibly be designed for use later), contoured polyethylene canteens and armored footwear, for protection against anti-personnel mines.

Not to be considered "bulletproof," BALC units will, however, provide protection against fragments and low velocity missiles. Bullets have caused a surprisingly small percentage of casualties in recent combat operations, while fragments have caused a high percentage. It has been estimated that approximately 70 percent of all battlefield casualties are caused by fragments.

BALC is a one-piece unit which covers the body from the shoulders to the genital area, and weights about 15



L. G. Derrick, textile engineer, inspects one of the new BALC units. It's his job to see if there's room for improvement in new equipment

pounds, including the load-carrying attachments and body armor features. In contrast, the present body armor employed by the Marine Corps is composed of two separate units; an upper torso unit which protects the wearer from the shoulders to the waist, and a lower torso unit, which protects the waist and genital regions. This unit weighs about 14 pounds for a medium-sized fit. In addition to this weight, we must also add the weight of the pack, suspenders, cartridge belt, and other "782" equipment. The weight load is now increased to about 20 pounds,

compared to about 15 pounds for the BALC. Also, BALC provides better protection and load-carrying features than the present-day equipment.

When two canteens of water, a day's rations, ammunition, entrenching tool, extra clothing, bayonet, rifle, helmet and other items are added to either the BALC or "782" units, the average load amounts to about 58 pounds—including boots and clothing.

BALC units are designed to increase the mobility and combat effectiveness of Marines, and they offer more protection than the present body armor

TURN PAGE



LCpl Roy H. Hogan removed an ammo clip from snap-on pocket which replaces the cartridge belt

When the snap-on pocket isn't needed, the wearer removes it by pulling the bottom upward and out



BODY ARMOR (cont.)

and "782" gear. BALC also makes it much easier for a Marine to remove his ballistic protection unit and other gear if he is unexpectedly "dunked" in the water during landing operations.

Present standard Marine Corps upper torso armor is composed of several Doron plates and 13 layers of ballistic nylon cloth—to obtain ballistic protection. Doron is a resin-impregnated fiberglass. The lower torso armor is composed of 13 layers of nylon cloth, but contains no Doron plates.

BALC units are constructed of 12 layers of ballistic nylon cloth, and to provide additional protection in a critical area, four large rigid Doron plates surround the chest cavity. Additional protection for the chest cavity is provided by the ammunition each man carries in the two front snap-on pockets.

In addition to the BALC, an LCS without armor was designed for use when the BALC unit is not required, or when cold weather clothing makes it impracticable to use the load-carrying features of the BALC. In this case, the

snap-on pockets would be transferred from the BALC unit to the LCS and the man is again combat ready, with only a slight change in his total weight-carrying load.

Load-carrying attachments for the BALC unit and the LCS include six types of snap-on pockets for the front of the unit, and a snap-on back pack. Load-carrying attachments are interchangeable between the BALC unit and the LCS. Because of this ability to interchange the pockets, the following descriptions of the load-carrying attachments apply to both of the new items.

(1) Pocket for five loaded clips of Cal. .30 ammunition for the U. S. Rifle, Cal. .30 M1.

(2) Pocket for four loaded magazines for the Browning Automatic Rifle.

(3) Pocket for four loaded magazines for the new M14 Rifle.

(4) Pocket for the Cal. .45 Pistol and two extra loaded clips.

(5) Pocket for maps and pencils.

(6) Pocket for three loaded magazines for the M3A1 Submachine Gun.

Any combination of these pockets can be snapped on either the BALC or the LCS.

In cold regions, a Marine can wear

the BALC unit, covered by his cold weather clothing, and then the LCS as the outside garment to be worn over the clothing. If desired, in warmer climates, the LCS may be worn without the BALC, particularly in the case of troops making an unopposed landing. Primary assault forces will wear the BALC.

Another feature of the BALC and LCS is the weight reduction over conventional equipment. This reduction is about 25 percent of the overall load weight, without the loss of any single item.

Probably the most desired feature of all is the snap-on pockets. These pockets are designed so that the wearer may grasp the bottom of the pocket and jerk upward and outward, at the same time, and the pocket will become immediately detached. However, if the pocket is pulled from the top, it will not become detached. This is an added safety feature, so that the pockets will not be torn off accidentally if the man should have to crawl along the ground, or dive for cover. The two-pocket pack on the back of the BALC and LCS detaches in the same manner as the front pockets, and for this reason, the buddy system is usually utilized.

**The BALC offers protection against
fragments and low velocity missiles**

Carried on the back of the BALC and the LCS is a two-pocket pack which is quickly and easily attached or detached. This pack will accommodate: one days rations, a change of under-wear, socks and personal items. The pack has been purposely designed so that the wearer can carry only a limited number of items, thus making him more mobile.

The pack has two straps at the top and two straps at the bottom, which allow the wearer to attach his poncho, light weight tent, sleeping bag, or field jacket, as he deems necessary. If, however, the man must carry a load greater than the pack and straps can accommodate, he probably will be able to replace the pack for a pack-board, but this idea is still under study.

Located in the lower mid-center of the back is a permanent pouch to carry the blade of an entrenching tool, and about mid-shoulder, is a small loop to hold the handle, if the man wears the BALC or LCS, without the pack. If he needs the pack, the entrenching tool is still carried in the provided pouch, but the handle of the entrenching tool will slide into a loop sewed to the top-center of the pack, between the two pockets. Because of the placement of the pack and loop, this new equipment carries the entrenching tool upside down.

Two canteen pockets, one located on each hip, will be used for the polyethylene canteens. No cup is included with this new equipment, but if the demand is great enough, a cup will be designed for use with the BALC and LCS.

On the bottom of the unit is a web TURN PAGE

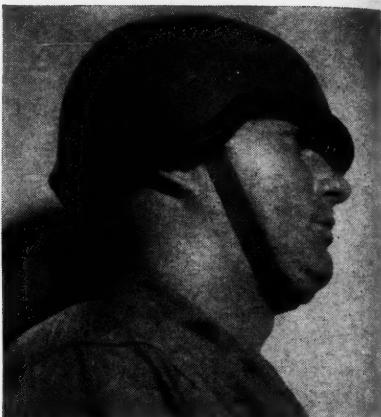
Present USMC body armor is composed of two pieces, an upper torso unit and lower torso unit

BALC offers the wearer more ballistic protection while decreasing the load carried by infantrymen





When the ballistic shell, cold-weather suspension unit, face mask and snow glasses are worn, the head and face will be entirely protected



Ballistic shells offer more neck and ear protection for Marines than their present M-1 helmets



WWII German infantry helmets played an important part in the design of the new ballistic shells

BODY ARMOR (cont.)

belt, stitched in place, to accommodate the bayonet, compass, and any other items combat Marines wish to place on it.

On the right shoulder is a small strap, fixed with a snap, which provides the wearer with a means of fastening his rifle in place, while carried at sling arms, when on a routine march.

Located below the left-hand side of the BALC and LCS, is a small pocket which will hold a first aid packet, and behind either pocket, is a space which the wearer can use for carrying cigarettes.

Manufacture of the BALC unit is expected to include three sizes, while the LCS will come in four sizes—this, it was decided, will compensate for the type undergarment the man will wear.

The history of the helmet can be traced back about 3000 years. It is believed, however, that helmets go back even farther, and were possibly made of wood, skin or hides, and then metal.

During the Middle Ages, the "company" armorer had no scientific knowledge of metallurgy, but he used some

rather advanced techniques which he had proved by trial and error. Early armorers also found that iron from certain areas had a greater resistance to weapons than iron from other localities, due, of course, to the fact that iron ore from some locations contained alloys which gave superior body to the armor and weapons.

For several years, the NMFRL has been developing a new cold weather helmet and face mask. In addition to protection from the cold, the helmet offers improved ballistic qualities, but weighs less than the M1 helmet.

Research in this undertaking has resulted in the new "Ballistic Shell," made of Doron, and weighing only one and eight-tenth pounds. A .45-pound cold weather suspension, or liner, made of polyurethane foam can be quickly inserted in the ballistic shell. This liner will protect the wearer from temperatures down to about 55 degrees below zero. The liner can also be worn without the ballistic shell, if so desired.

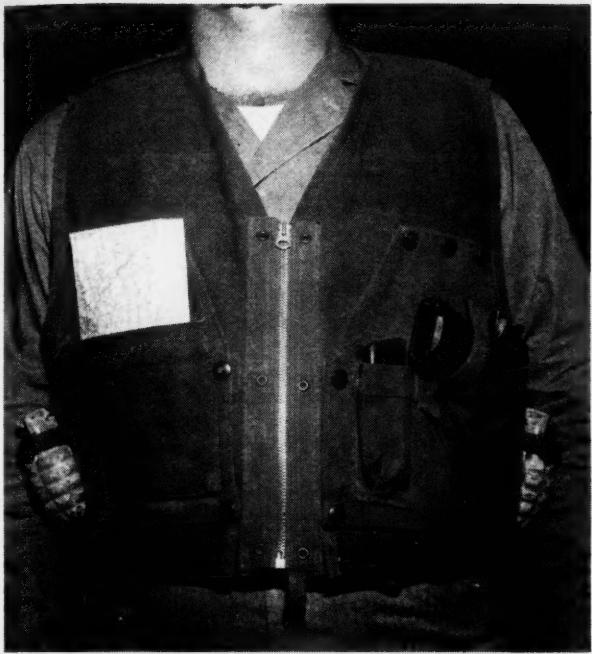
It is possible that the shell will also have a warm weather suspension which weighs about six ounces, and will consist of a band of several straps. This warm weather liner could be quickly snapped inside the ballistic shell after

the cold weather suspension has been removed.

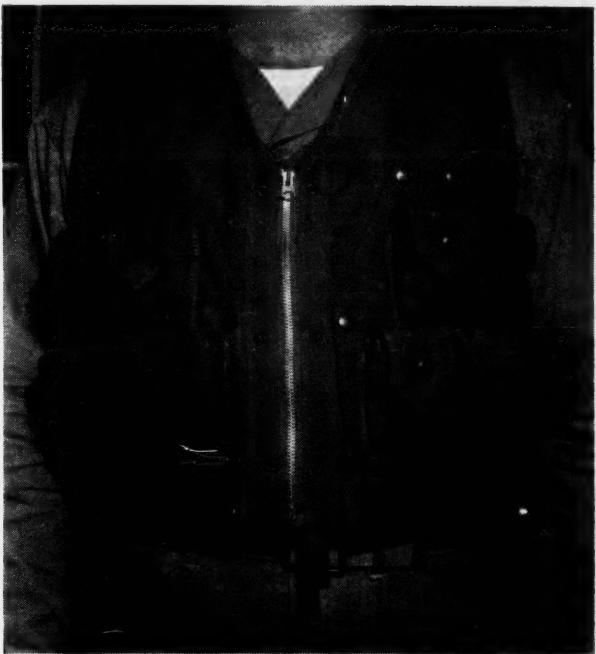
The ballistic shell is designed to provide greater coverage of the sides and back of the head and neck than the present M1 helmet. In addition, the small and medium-sized helmets will have a smaller surface area, so there will be less chance of receiving hits, which in turn, will lead to reduced cases of head injuries.

Design for the new ballistic shell can be traced back to the World War II German infantry helmet, and even earlier, to the 1300 A.D. era helmet, worn by the knights of old.

Rounding out our future Marine's new look will be the armored footwear. Because of classification, little can be said, except that the item somewhat resembles an ice skate. It is shaped this way to reduce the possibilities of a man stepping on an anti-personnel mine, and is attached by clamps, straps and laces to the regulation combat boot. The total weight is about eight pounds. Many



Several pocket combinations may be worn on the new equipment. Pockets will also fit on either side



Load-carrying units do not contain armor plates, but ammo pockets offer some ballistic protection



In addition to snap-on packs, the new equipment is provided with straps for carrying extra cargo



Entrenching tools will be carried upside down in a permanently attached pocket on the BALC unit

Marines who have test-worn this new footwear state that it is, "difficult to walk at first," but after becoming accustomed to it, they have no problem in maneuvering.

After the NMFRL has designed and produced a new item, it is tested by

Marines at Camp Lejeune. If the new equipment is considered ready for formal evaluation, it is then sent to Quantico, Va., where it is further tested and proved. If the equipment is accepted, an appropriate agency of the Department of Defense contracts it out

to industries for mass production.

"We cannot place any monetary value upon our equipment," Mr. Derrick NMFRL Textile Engineer stated, "but if a single life is saved, our efforts have been justly rewarded thousands of times over."

END

Salute to the INFANTRY SKIPPER

by Lynn Montross



WELSH

WHEN A MAN bugs out during an infantry combat, it may be the fault of his company commander."

This, briefly, is the military creed of Major Joseph R. Fisher, USMC, currently serving as the Organized Ground Program Officer for the Reserve Branch of the 5th Marine Corps Reserve and Recruitment District. A company commander by trade, he has been in enough

infantry combats to know what he's talking about. And he disagrees emphatically with theorists who blame low combat effectiveness on such causes as lack of patriotic indoctrination or coddling in civilian life.

"If the victims of bug-fever could write a book," he declares, "maybe we'd learn that there's a lot to be said on their side, too. I claim that, given an average bunch of young Americans

Maj Joseph Fisher's success as a company commander was based on sympathetic devotion to his men, who repaid him with their loyalty

with recruit training, a company commander ought to be able to make fighting men out of at least 90 per cent and get rid of the few misfits who never should have been inducted in the first place."

As might be suspected, Joe Fisher and his men are not addicted to hiding their light under a bushel. They admit that their company was the best infantry outfit in Korea, but they don't brag about it—bragging would imply hidden doubts which never disturb them. They are simply chock-full of that confidence and self-esteem which have been the two best infantry weapons from time immemorial.

Certainly the outfit saw its share of combat—no less than seven large-scale operations in seven months. An amphibious landing at Inchon, street-fighting in Seoul, anti-guerrilla patrols in the mountains, a last-ditch defense of the Hagaru-ri perimeter, the breakout from the Chosin Reservoir area, the slugging attacks of Operations KILLER and RIPPER—these were some of the actions in which the company participated; and the evidence seems to support Fisher's claim that combat effectiveness approached a hundred per cent, even taking replacements into account.

It might be argued, of course, that any man who knew enough to pour water out of a boot would prefer to take his chances with the enemy rather than incur the displeasure of Jolting Joe Fisher. For his Irish ancestry and Boston suburban background are not the only factors suggesting that he is a reincarnation of John L. Sullivan. There is also his six feet and 220 pounds of solid sinew and bone, not to mention a crag-like jaw and blue eyes capable of a most baleful glare in moments of disapproval.

Tradition has it that Dan Morgan, the burly commander of the frontier riflemen in the American Revolution, could lick any man in his turbulent regiment. He believed that flogging degraded a soldier and preferred to administer discipline with his own fists. Jolting Joe, for his part, has a theory akin to the one Morgan lived by. But he is no bruiser, despite his impressive qualifications. His success as a company commander is based on an intelligent and sympathetic devotion to his

men, who repay him with loyalty that can only be described as fanatical.

Fisher became a company commander before he became a captain in rank. As a first lieutenant, selected over the heads of captains, he commanded Item Company, 3d Battalion, First Marines, when the First Marine Division was cut off in the Chosin Reservoir area by Chinese Communists late in November,



Fisher was the CO of Item Co.,
3d Bn., First Marines, in Korea

1950. It is the purpose of this article to examine Fisher's command principles during a critical 18-hour period when his men were fighting against great numerical odds.

Although the participants were Marines, it was an infantry fight like the combats involving so many U. S. Army outfits in the bleak mountains of Korea on November 28, 1950. The advance of the Eighth Army toward the Yalu had been stopped cold on the 25th by a great Red Chinese counteroffensive on the west side of the peninsula. Two nights later, the enemy struck in northeast Korea at the dispersed forces of Major General Edward M. Almond's X Corps, consisting of the Third and Seventh Infantry Division, the First Marine Division and I ROK Corps.

The main blow fell upon the Marines carrying out Corps orders to drive westward from the Chosin Reservoir and relieve pressure on the beset Eighth Army, 80 miles away. Eight Chinese

division succeeded in fractionalizing the Marine division into four segments separated from one another by defended road blocks.

Fortunately, Major General Oliver P. Smith had prepared for trouble at a time of optimism in U. S. military and diplomatic circles. As early as 15 November, the Marine commanding general directed that a C-47 airstrip be built at Hagaru-ri and the mountain road made fit for tanks and heavy vehicles. These provisions were to mean survival for many a soldier and Marine.

Soon the eyes of Stateside headline readers would be fixed anxiously on maps of the 70-mile lifeline reaching tenuously from Hamhung to Yudam-ni. The first half of the MSR covered comparatively level ground as far as Shin-hung-ni, where the road climbed 10 miles "over the hump" to Koto-ri and twisted its way for 11 more miles to Hagaru-ri. Then came a final mountainous stretch of 14 miles to Yudam-ni by way of Toktong Pass.

The initial Chinese attack, on the night of 27-28 November, caught the Marines in the midst of moving the Division CP from Hungnam to Hagaru-ri. The brunt fell upon the advanced troops at Yudam-ni and Toktong Pass, and they beat off the enemy only at the cost of heavy casualties. Aerial observation on the 28th revealed that the invaders had penetrated as far south as Koto-ri. Thus the First Marine Division had been divided into these four perimeters, having no physical contact with one another save by air:

YUDAM-NI—two infantry regiments and three battalions of artillery;

TOKTONG PASS—a reinforced infantry company;

HAGARU-RI—an infantry battalion (less one company), a weapons company, a provisional M-26 tank company, two batteries of artillery, and about 2000 Army and Marine service troops representing some 50 different units;

KOTO-RI — an infantry regiment (less two battalions), two batteries of artillery and about 800 service troops.

The remaining Marine infantry battalion, guarding the pass at Chin-hung-ni, was still in contact with

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INFANTRY SKIPPER (cont.)

friendly forces to the north and south. In the rear area were also the third company of the 3d Battalion, First Marines, a company of the 31st Infantry, a company-size Royal Marine Commando unit, and a supply train of a hundred vehicles. These troops were under orders to proceed to Hagaru-ri with two companies of Marine tanks if they could fight their way.

This was the situation on the sub-zero morning of November 28, after the first night spent by Joe Fisher's company in the lines at Hagaru-ri. LtCol Thomas L. Ridge, commanding the 3d Battalion, First Marines, had been given the responsibility for perimeter defense and operational control of

ranking officer who can hope to know every PFC in the outfit personally; and Fisher has been referee, banker, marriage counsellor, psychologist and father confessor to the men of Item Company.

His troops knew that they could always count on the skipper for hot chow and warming tents if such comforts were available. Platoon leaders held daily briefings, for Fisher believed that troops could give their best only when they were kept informed as to the military situation.

Fisher himself conducted the briefings on the morning of the 28th. He told the men bluntly that they were up against a hairy situation. Hagaru-ri and its half-completed airstrip must be held at all costs, he said, if the First Marine Division and the three Seventh Infantry Division battalions cut off

few of these, for homemade shaped charges of C-3. When one of them was inserted into a small hole and covered with a sandbag, the blast cracked the earth down to the frost line. Then it became easy to scoop out a roomy fox-hole and use the loose dirt for a low parapet of sandbags. As for the regular shaped charges, Jolting Joe knew a trick of converting them into improvised land mines.

The 29-year-old skipper prided himself on a variety of such devices to make life brief and unhappy for the enemy. A native of Westwood, Mass., with a high school education, he had come up from the ranks and received the equivalent of a field commission as second lieutenant in 1945. This was in recognition of his 17 consecutive days on Iwo Jima, where the Americans killed and wounded exceeded the casualties of the Union Army at Gettysburg. Fisher refused evacuation for a first wound, but a second one left him no choice. He now wears the ribbons of Two Bronze Stars, with combat "V," a Letter of Commendation, with combat "V," Silver Star and Navy Cross.

In order to complete his preparations at Hagaru-ri, he used logs for anchoring tents, thus saving the trouble of staking them in the frozen ground. Logs served also for stringing barbed wire after holes were blasted in front of the Item Company positions. Fisher, who considers himself a good country psychologist, contends that keeping troops busy every minute on the eve of combat is the best way to build up confidence:

"If a man works hard to prepare a hot reception for the enemy, he won't have time to worry about himself; and he's going to be almost disappointed if the enemy doesn't show up to take his medicine."

As a result of this doctrine, Item Company became noted for ingenuity in transforming its front into a deadly maze of trip flares, improvised mines and grenades taped to stakes or stumps as booby traps. Five-gallon cans of gasoline, with thermite grenades attached, were utilized to compensate for the shortage of illumination shells.

Fisher took command of the patrol on the morning of the 28th. While the squad leaders were briefing their men, he had the artillery and 81-mm. mortar FOs register a concentration about 1400 yards to the west, so that fires could be shifted without delay in the event of enemy opposition.

Heavy Chinese small arms fire stopped the patrol 800 yards southwest of the company area. When Marine machine guns and 60-mm. mortars could not dislodge the enemy, Fisher called for artillery and 81-mm. mortar rounds. Under cover of these support-



all troops, Army as well as Marine. With only two infantry companies at his disposal, he would have to defend most of his perimeter with engineers and service troops.

Shortly after daybreak Fisher was called to the battalion S-3 conference and informed of the Chinese attacks at Yudam-ni and Toktong Pass. And though the night had been uneventful at Hagaru-ri, Korean refugees reported that large enemy forces were closing in from the west and southwest.

Item Company was given the mission of sending out a patrol to verify this intelligence. Fisher decided to employ two rifle squads, a machine gun squad, a 60-mm. mortar squad and an artillery and 81-mm. mortar FO. His selection was made on the basis of intimate personal knowledge of every individual's capabilities. For the company commander, as Fisher sees it, is the vital link between the upper and lower echelons of command. He is the highest

east of the Reservoir were to fight their way through to the seacoast. Only at Hagaru-ri could casualties be evacuated and supplies received by air, so that it would hardly be going too far to say that the lives of thousands of soldiers and Marines depended on the defense of this undermanned perimeter.

Following the briefing, the Item Company commander gave instructions for organizing platoon positions. The main problem was one of penetrating the granite-hard earth frozen to a depth of 10 or 12 inches. An infantry company has to do an endless amount of digging, but entrenching tools could scarcely scratch the surface at Hagaru-ri.

Here an authentic Fisher touch enters the picture. Jolting Joe had provided in advance for this emergency by obtaining about a thousand sandbags, several dozen shaped charges and a few bags of C-3 explosive. With a little practice the men became adept at utilizing empty ration cans, and there were



ing arms, he probed the Chinese positions to locate their flanks.

It is his conviction that an advance with fixed bayonets is good for morale even if the men don't come to grips with the enemy. And though he admits that marching fire is not famous for accuracy, he believes it is worth the ammunition for its psychological effect both on the attackers and the attacked.

"Men who fire their weapons," he maintains, "are more likely to bore in aggressively. And the enemy is more likely to fear them if they come on with cold steel while cranking off a few rounds."

There was no attempt to close with the Chinese, since this was a reconnaissance patrol. After locating the enemy positions and estimating their strength at two companies in the Item Company area, Fisher reported to the battalion CP. His losses had been two men wounded.

Upon returning to the company, he called a conference of platoon leaders. He told them that they had a particularly heavy responsibility, since Col Ridge was taking the calculated risk of concentrating all his available infantry in the south and southwest zones of the perimeter. In this quarter the engineers were pushing their dozers night and day to finish the airstrip. So vital was this project that the work would go on as usual under the floodlights that night, even though a battle might be raging a few hundred yards away. The engineers had a hard enough time to move the frozen earth, said Fisher, and couldn't be bothered by enemy interference.

Several attempts that day to open up the MSR had been repulsed by the Chinese, and the bulk of the First Marine Division was still divided into four isolated perimeters. Luckily, added Fisher, there was no shortage of ammunition at Hagaru-ri with the exception of illuminating shells.

The two artillery batteries had been placed at the north and south ends of

an oval-shaped perimeter measuring less than two miles in diameter at its greatest extent. Item Company had been assigned an 800-yard front, while Howe Company defended the 400 yards to the left. The remainder of the perimeter was held largely by Weapons Company men, signalmen, Army and Marine engineers and service troops—cooks, clerks, military police and truck drivers—supported by artillery, 81-mm. mortars and tanks. The Division CP and Headquarters, the supply dumps and the two medical companies occupied the interior of the perimeter.

One of the chief inducements for locating the forward Marine base at the foot of the Chosin Reservoir had been the comparatively level ground suited to an airstrip. As a penalty, the enemy was conceded the high ground. This consisted of steep, rugged hills north and east of the perimeter, with lower and more rounded slopes prevailing to the south and southwest. Marine activities were exposed to distant enemy observation all day long, and the terrain offered the Chinese room for maneuver as well as good cover for mounting an attack.

A valley and two draws led into the

Item Company zone from the hills rising gradually to the southwest. It was a reasonable assumption that the main attack would be channeled toward the left side of the position, aiming at a penetration in the direction of the airstrip. Fisher had mined the approaches to this quarter and strung extra concertinas of barbed wire after establishing fields of fire for the 3.5" rocket launchers and the two supporting tanks.

He warned his platoon leaders that the battalion S-3 expected the enemy to attack in division strength about 2100. This information was passed down to all hands, with instructions to see that foxholes were supplied with plenty of grenades and small arms ammunition. Fisher emphasized to his officers that illumination was a good antidote for Red Chinese night attacks, and he designated two native houses to be set afire for this purpose in a pinch.

From left to right the line was held by Second Lieutenant Robert J. Needham's 2d Platoon, Second Lieutenant Wayne L. Hall's 3d Platoon, Second Lieutenant John Miller's MG Platoon and Second Lieutenant Maylon L. Degernes' 1st Platoon. Each was assigned a section of light machine guns and a heavy from Weapons Company. Near the center of the company position, in a defiled area, Second Lieutenant James J. Boley's 60-mm. mortar section had created virtually a small fortress by blasting a hole in a bank and sandbagging to a height of four feet after allowing room for crews and ammunition. This met with Fisher's booming approval, for it was a company joke that the skipper in his infancy had cherished a 60-mm. mortar as his first plaything.

A special wire led from the company OP to the CP, and both were connected by power phone to the platoon OPs, the 60-mm. mortar section and the aid station. The warming tents occupied a

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INFANTRY SKIPPER (cont.)

defiladed area as close as possible. In this quarter were the Korean houses used as a galley and aid station and the native church serving as mess hall.

Hot chow was eaten in relays late that afternoon and a five-gallon can of coffee provided for every warming tent. Just before darkness, trip flares were placed in front of platoon zones. Then Fisher issued orders for a 50 per cent watch, with the men to be sent back to the warming tents on regular schedule for hot coffee and a smoke. During this waiting period he directed that the tracers be pulled from the belted ammunition and the machine guns be fired a few times at intervals to keep them from freezing.

By 1700 it was dark and the raw night air held a hint of snow. Now, if ever, the time had come when a man was likely to grow taut and apprehensive. Everything possible had been done by way of preparation, yet four or five hours of tense waiting lay ahead.

This was the time when combat effectiveness depended on something more than discipline, something beyond mere weapons proficiency. It is difficult to describe. It is the feeling a man has when he knows he can count to the end on the men in the foxholes to the left and right, and they can count on him. War has its brutal side, but there is nothing finer on earth than the unselfishness so often found on the firing line. Pettiness seems to vanish in those moments.

Item Company has this spirit of cohesion to a remarkable degree. "The closeness between the men was established by the skipper and platoon leaders in combat," explained TSgt Jack T. Kilger, a machine gun section leader. "They were always going up and down the line, shooting the breeze with us. That way, you never felt alone when the going got rough."

About 1800 the first soft white flakes came fluttering down to melt on the warm barrels of the howitzers. Although the 105s and 81s were firing interdictory rounds, it was a strangely unwarlike scene to the rear of Item Company. There the dozers were huffing and puffing and clanking under the floodlights as the engineers hacked away at the frozen earth crusted with old snow. As a final note of incongruity, several gaunt and melancholy Korean cows wandered about the area, getting in the way until some parka-clad Marine gave chase. Nobody had found an opportunity as yet to process these forlorn refugees into tough beef-steaks.

Although the temperature had mod-



erated, the snowfall reduced visibility when a succession of enemy mortar shells hit Item Company about 2130. This was the usual Red Chinese opening gambit. The purpose was to inflict a few casualties, so that the defenders would reveal their positions when evacuating the wounded and returning the fire.

The next phase of the attack took the form of patrols of five to 10 Chinese probing to search out flanks and weak spots. Booby trap explosions warned Item Company of this development, and machine guns were soon chattering along the 800-yard front as trip flares gave glimpses of scurrying figures. Meanwhile, the main body of assault troops had been creeping forward, awaiting the signal. For their benefit the enemy dropped white phosphorus shells as markers to indicate the location of the Marine front line.

The techniques of Red Chinese night operations had been perfected by years of experience during the Japanese invasion and subsequent civil war. As a result, the stealth and ability of the enemy to take advantage of darkness were almost beyond belief. Large bodies of assault troops were often able to steal forward in ghostlike silence as close as 25 yards to the front line.

Three blasts of a whistle about 2245 gave the signal for the main Chinese attack on Item Company. The heaviest pressure came in the zones of the 2d and 3d platoons. Lt Needham requested additional 60-mm. mortar fires and corrected the range over the power phone after the company commander shifted the priority to the 2d Platoon. The two tanks were also cutting loose in this zone to swell the hail of machine gun fire.

It is a tribute to Chinese resolution that despite this concentration of fire

power the enemy managed repeatedly to come within grenade range. When a squad rushed Lt Hall's position, he brought down three Chinese with his .45 after his carbine jammed. One of them dropped on the edge of Hall's foxhole as his men killed the survivors.

The five-gallon cans of gasoline provided only brief intervals of illumination, and Fisher directed that a Korean house, forward of the 2d Platoon zone, be set afire by incendiary rounds. Oddly enough, in view of their stealth, the Chinese did not seem to realize that they made good targets when silhouetted against the flames. Yet they kept on returning to the assault as reserve troops took the places of those who fell in the preceding effort.

If everyone had been inclined to bug out in the Item Company zone, opportunities were not lacking. Defiladed areas in the immediate rear offered comparative safety as well as privacy for a man sitting out the worst of the fight with the intention of reappearing to share in the victory. But there were no such malingerers in Item Company. There were, on the other hand, some noteworthy instances of dedicated courage. Needham's runner, PFC Ronald Levasseur, crossed a fire-swept expanse to restore communications between the platoon and its supporting tanks. Returning to his post, he killed a Chinese in the act of taking over the adjoining foxhole. When communications with the tanks were severed again, Levasseur delivered a second message under fire. But this time his luck ran out and he was fatally wounded on the return trip.

Joe Fisher came through unhurt, though he presented an imposing target as he went up and down the line, encouraging the men. Their morale was so high that during a lull the 2d Platoon laughed at one of the gags which

relieve the tedium in every outfit and grow funnier with repetition. Attention was centered on TSgt Forrest Moser, who had long been the master of an imaginary dog, a gun-shy hound named Blue. As he tried to comfort the mythical beast, his men provided an accompaniment of doleful howls which must have convinced the Chinese that Americans were crazy.

For a time it appeared that the enemy would meet with a complete repulse in his effort against the south and southwest sides of the Hagaru-ri perimeter. Then, about midnight, a penetration on the right of the Howe Company zone was rapidly and skillfully exploited into a breakthrough. The Chinese poured into the rear areas, threatening the CP and slashing at the warming tents with knives.

Some of them were shot down in the disorder of looting but others reached the airstrip. There it was nip and tuck for a moment as the engineers scrambled down from their dozers and fought as infantry with carbines and grenades. It was perhaps the only instance in the Korean conflict of a battle taking place under floodlights.

Col Ridge had no combat troops in

his mobile reserve, and he could send only engineers and service troops as reinforcements. It took an hour's confused fighting to clear the enemy from the airstrip and the rear areas of Howe Company. Ridge was compelled to order a second detachment of reinforcements to the scene, and the 2d Platoon of Item Company also aided in restoring the lines.

At 0100, when illumination again became a need, Fisher directed that a second farmhouse be set afire. Enemy attacks continued for two more hours along his front, but they grew progressively weaker and died out entirely about 0400.

Dawn revealed a spectacle that the men of Item Company would not soon forget. The night's snowfall had drawn a white shroud over the Chinese dead and the front was covered by hundreds of mounds. An incomplete survey revealed more than 750 counted dead, most of them in the Item Company zone; and it is a safe estimate that the two Marine infantry companies wiped out the equivalent of a Chinese regiment in killed and wounded. In dramatic contrast, the losses of Item Company came to a total of two men killed and 16 wounded. This was a vindication of Fisher's doctrine that bullets are expendable but not men, for during the night he had fired upwards of 1700 60-mm. mortar rounds.

Marine tactical air took over at dawn and the Chinese scuttled back to their hiding places in the hills. At the battalion S-3 conference Fisher learned that the perimeter as a whole had held firm, except for an enemy penetration in the hill mass just east of Hagaru-ri. An attempt was made in daylight to recover the position with service troops supported by artillery and air, but the attackers were forced to fall back and dig in along the reverse slope.

Reinforcements were on their way

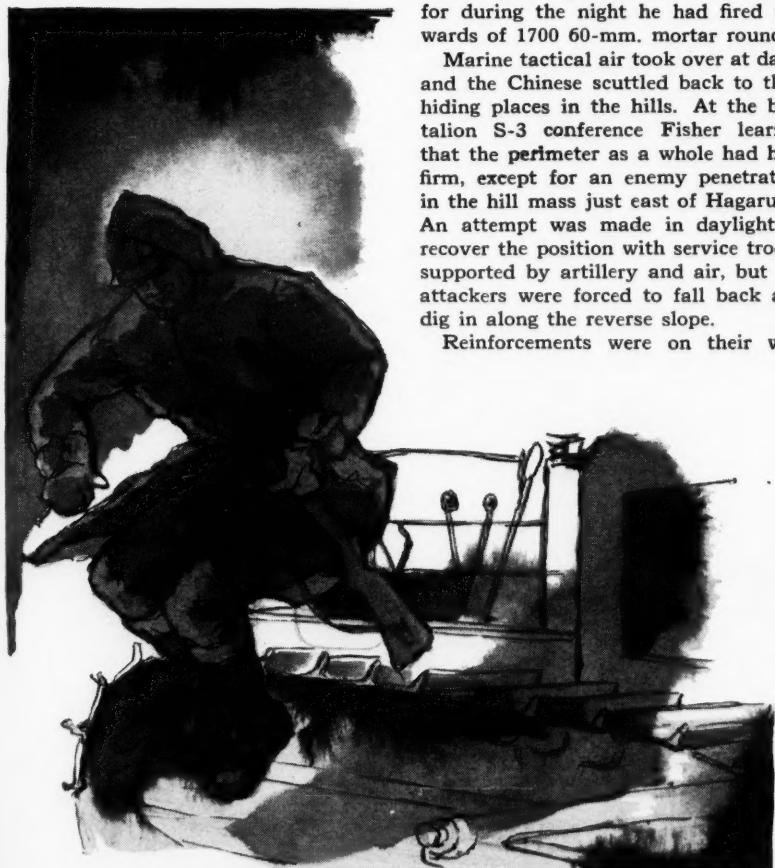
from Koto-ri, however, and that evening Ridge's third infantry company, the British Commandos and two platoons of Marine tanks fought their way through to Hagaru-ri after heavy losses. This was the turning point. Chinese attacks of the next two nights never attained the intensity of the initial effort; and after closing the gap east of Hagaru-ri, the defenders had the situation under control.

On 1 December the isolation of the First Marine Division ended when the first Air Force C-47 managed to land safely on the crude, partially completed airstrip and take off with 24 wounded men. The next day saw the arrival of the Marines from Yudam-ni and Toktong Pass; and Hagaru-ri also offered sanctuary to the survivors of the three Seventh Infantry Division battalions cut off east of the Reservoir.

This is not the place to tell the story of the breakout to the seacoast. But it may be pointed out that this latter-day anabasis could scarcely have taken place if the initial attack of a Chinese division at Hagaru-ri had not been defeated by two infantry companies and an assortment of engineers and service troops. More than 4000 Army and Marine casualties were evacuated by air from the Hagaru-ri strip during the first five days of December as the C-119s dropped rations and ammunition. These were the sinews of war which made possible the fighting "advance to the rear" which began at Hagaru-ri on the 6th and ended at Hamhung on the 11th after the last units cut their way out of the Chinese Communist trap.

Jolting Joe Fisher and his men made a notable contribution to this result. An infantry company is a small unit, to be sure, but let it not be forgotten that one of the greatest armies of history was built upon a foundation of the company-size unit. This was the Roman Legion, and the centurion commanding 120 foot soldiers was long regarded as its most important officer. Rome attached so little importance to the high command, in fact, that it was entrusted at one period to civilian consuls taking turns on alternate days. Meanwhile the Legion went on conquering the world with the battlefield tactics of centurions who knew every man in their outfits by name.

The Roman Legion is no more and its bones are dust, but the centurion is still with us. He is still the highest ranking officer who can know every man in his outfit personally, who can make or break the outfit with the quality of his leadership. Let us pause for a moment, then, and throw a salute to the centurion of today's warfare . . . Gentlemen, the infantry skipper! END





PORTSMOUTH RESERVISTS

"Always prepared and ready to fight" are the words keynoting the spirit of the 75th Infantry Company



by ACpl John T. Morehead

Photos by

ACpl LeRoy T. Stark

IN 1915 near a small town on the Ohio River, some 90 miles south of Columbus, Ohio, a group of workers digging on a large mound of earth near the top of Feurt Hill uncovered a great many strange, hardened objects.

A brief investigation disclosed that these objects were famous works attributed to the Hopewell Indians, a tribe of highly educated people whose main occupation was the making of tools, implements, ornaments and weapons. The Hopewells were also a nation of traders. They sent their finished products as far west as the Rocky Mountains and north to the Great Lakes regions. This was the first indication that the area around this point in the Ohio Valley someday would become a thriving industrial center. Here, the city of Portsmouth, Ohio, has climbed near the top of the list for small city industrial production. A steel mill, railroad repair center and several shoe factories have contributed to its growth and expansion.

In this town of 26,000 industrious citizens, the 75th Infantry Company, USMCR, was activated in March, 1953. The unit today exemplifies the occupational diversity of personnel comprising the different Marine Corps Reserve elements across the country, and represents a true cross-section of the townspeople and the lives they lead.

Sgt (E-5) Herbert Billups, who has been with the unit since the Fall of 1953, is typical of the men in the 75th. Sgt Billups is the third oldest member in the company. Employed in the chemical division of one of the local plants, his civilian job has helped him to understand the problems which are faced by the newer Marines in the Reserve unit. "My work with men from different walks of life has helped me to recognize the different problems which confront them, and it makes it easier for me to help the men find a solution."

ASgt (E-4) Charles J. Call, the oldest man in the 75th, draws his knowledge from a variety of civilian jobs and skills. He is a radio-television repairman, and has done carpentry,

Prior to departing for the field, senior NCOs met with Captain William Cargo, CO, for briefing

plumbing and contracting. ASgt Call first joined the Marine Corps in 1942, and saw action throughout the Pacific theater, serving with D Company, 2d Tank Battalion, and on Okinawa with the 1st Signal Assault Company, a component of the Sixth Marines.

After WWII he returned to civilian life but was soon back with the Marines as a member of the local VTU group. He returned to active duty during the Korean conflict and, in 1953, after being discharged, became one of the original members of the 75th Infantry Company. ASgt Call, 39 years of age, is the company armorer. Said Call, "I've seen action in the Second War and Korea, and as long as the Corps will take me, I'll try to get into any future action that comes along."

The 75th's First Sergeant, GySgt (E-7) Wade Lawson, Jr., donned his Marine greens in December, 1944. He has a proficient background in administrative work and attended the Administrative school at the Naval Training School in San Diego. His civilian work carries him to all points and surrounding areas of the Portsmouth community. He meets prospective recruits for the 75th, and is always on the alert for ways to increase good community relations for the unit.

The 75th Infantry Company follows a two-day, once-a-month drill schedule, with Saturdays allocated for classroom and inspection purposes. Field training is reserved for Sundays.

Prior to each drill session, a leader-

ship class for all NCOs is conducted by First Lieutenant Walter G. Knauff, the Executive Officer. The primary mission of this class is to acquaint NCOs with the responsibilities of handling troops. At this time a definite training procedure is outlined and a simplified technique of instruction policy is directed toward the NCOs.

Captain William I. Cargo, the Company Commander, requires all NCOs to draft a complete study outline for the classes they will be holding during the coming drill periods. These studies are always prepared several months in advance and in such a manner that any qualified member of the unit can step in and conduct a class. This arrangement has worked out well in view of the job situations in Portsmouth. Many of the Reservists are employed in the steel mill and because of the staggered shifts and weekend hours, not all the members of the company are able to be present for every drill. In emergencies the prearranged lectures pay off; one of the NCOs can take over a class on a moment's notice.

Capt Cargo, an executive vice president with a civil engineering firm in Chillicothe, Ohio, and Lt Knauff, a school teacher in Peoples, Ohio, make up the training schedule four to six weeks in advance. The program is outlined to allow minor deviation as far as weather or availability of equipment and gear is concerned.

The normal drill weekend starts at noon on Saturday with the NCO lead-

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Following an inspection of his troops, Capt Cargo was awarded the Organized Marine Corps Reserve Medal by Maj Louis Frazier, I-I

PORPSMOUTH (cont.)

ership class, which is held prior to muster. The company personnel are inspected by Capt Cargo and Lt Knauff. After dismissal the troops make their way to assigned classrooms.

History and Traditions, Military Courtesy, First Aid, UCMJ, ABC Defense, Infantry Weapons, Organization, Hand-to-Hand Combat and Interior Guard Duty are a few of the subjects covered in the classrooms. The classes run from 30 minutes to an hour and 20 minutes, with a short break during the longer classes. For classroom instruction, training aids are used extensively. Field manuals, directives, charts, mock-ups and schematics are at the disposal of the instructors.

Troop and stomp is conducted on a large field at the rear of the training center. During inclement weather the medium-sized gymnasium in the center wing of the unit's building is used for drill purposes. The company is usually drilled after being divided into platoons, with platoon sergeants barking out commands. Often the junior NCOs are called upon to take over as platoon sergeants to familiarize them with the responsibilities of troop handling.

The 75th, with nearly a 50 percent veteran apportionment, carries a natural poise and confidence while marching. Even the newest recruit falls easily into the deft rhythm-and-snap exhibited by the saltier vets.

Chow call is sounded at 1730 and the troops gather in the gymnasium. Messing facilities are not available at the training center so chow is brought in



ASgt Charles J. Call, the company armorer, conducted classes on the different weapons. He pointed out the main function of each piece

from a restaurant. It varies according to the type of training which has taken place during the earlier hours. Usually an assortment of hot or cold sandwiches, fresh fruit, milk, fruit juices, rolls, coffee and a dessert are on the menu.

After an hour break for chow, the troops are reassembled and returned to classrooms for the remainder of the

first day's training subjects. At 2130, a final formation is held and the troops are dismissed for the evening. Those Reservists living in Portsmouth return to their homes, but the majority of the troops—men whose homes are in distant towns and outlying communities—are bedded down on cots in the drill hall.

Platoon leaders have their men ready for the field by 0630 Sunday. After a short briefing with the Company Commander and the Executive Officer, the troops ready their gear for the move to the boondocks. ASgt Call checks out rifles, BARs, dummy grenades, a flamethrower, 3.5" rocket launcher, a machine gun and plenty of blank ammo to the troops.

At 0700 the men of the 75th are saddled up and on their way. Roosevelt State Park, an Ohio game preserve with a variety of mountainous and heavily wooded terrain, is the site utilized for field training. The park offers perfect areas for ambushing, digging-in, and the use of natural cover. Its overall adaptability to actual combat conditions and problems makes it ideal for the exercises.

Before the actual jump-off, on the day *Leatherneck* visited the 75th, Capt Cargo and Lt Knauff held a briefing for 1stSgt Lawson, company gunnery sergeant ASSgt Donald J. Hulbert; and the platoon leaders who, in turn, "pass the word" to the junior NCOs in charge



Practical application of all that is taught in the classroom is put into use as soon as the members of the 75th Infantry Co. are in the field

of the squads and fire teams.

The plan of the day called for a team of "enemy" troops to be sent ahead to a designated area where they would set up a fortified command position. Between the "enemy" position and the route to be traveled by the "aggressor" unit, an ambush area was specified, having as its main weapon a well-hidden machine gun nest, with several snipers stationed overhead in surrounding trees.

The enemy was given approximately one hour in which to prepare for the attack by the aggressor unit. The situation was set up so that in order for the aggressors to make contact with the enemy's CP, they would have to traverse an open creek bed bounded on the west by a high rock wall, and impossible to scale or encounter from any direction except the front. On the eastern side of the creek was a rise in the ground with a naturally formed trench beyond it. Behind the trench was another rise of some seven to eight feet. In order to move over this area the aggressor would have to crawl through the trench, which was heavily mined, or try to weave through the heavy growth of brush and saplings on the slope rising out of the trench.

On the western side of the creek bed, where the rock wall rose sharply, the enemy had its machine gun nest, and from this position any movement along the creek bed, down the trench or in the undergrowth to the rear, could be easily observed and covered.

For the aggressors the problem



Firing positions, hand and arm signals and direction of attack were rehearsed before the aggressor troops moved into the "combat" area

appeared difficult but by chance, the machine gun jammed, and before the malfunction could be corrected, the aggressor unit scurried across the open area and moved well into the command post vicinity. In a matter of minutes the enemy was taken in hand and interrogation of

the captured troops was begun. All members of both units were instructed fully on the exact precautions and methods used when handling captured troops.

With the operation completed, the personnel in charge were called together for a critique by Capt Cargo and

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The first lesson learned by the Portsmouth Reservists

is the importance of discipline in the field at all times



ASSgt Donald J. Hulbert (right), the company's gunnery sergeant, marched his troops through all

phases of company and platoon drills. During the year, these men volunteered for color guard duty

PORPSMOUTH (cont.)

Lt Knauff. The flaws and errors were discussed at length and the men were told that there can be no such thing as a mistake in combat. They were reminded of the malfunctioning machine gun. Had it not jammed, the defeat might easily have been a victory for the enemy troops.

The company was then sent back to the jumping-off area—and noon chow.

The afternoon training consisted of field work in scouting and patrolling with the platoon leaders holding short classes. After the instruction the men were divided into small groups and given problems to solve.

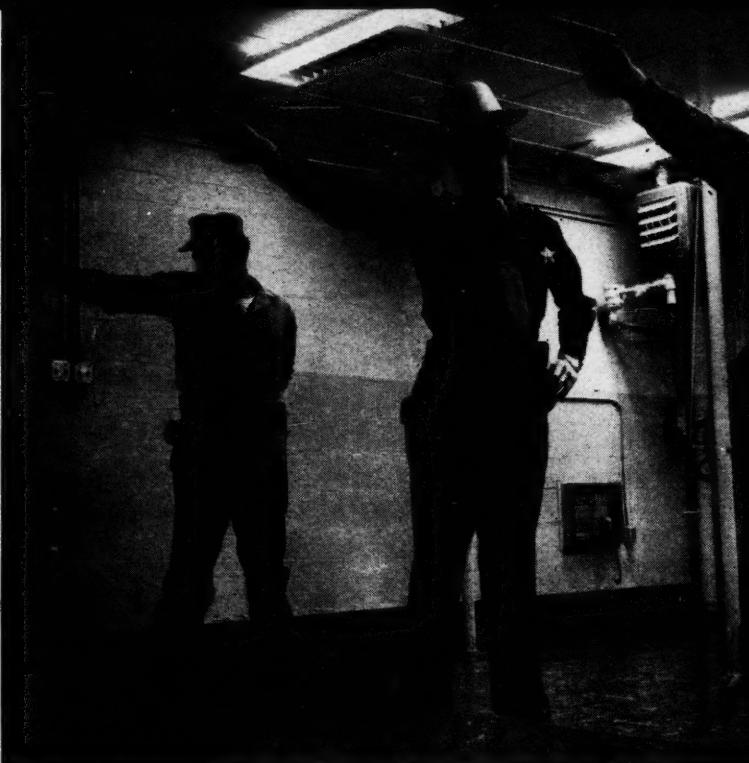
At 1515 the troops were assembled and returned to the training center.

"The willingness of the young men in this outfit has made the job of training them a most pleasant one," said Capt Cargo. The captain has had a lot of experience with the 75th, although he has been in command little more than a year. He has been in the company since June, 1955, and has seen it progress rapidly. Said Capt Cargo, "Of course, we are always confronted with the gigantic problem of maintaining our manning level, especially since we 'lose' so many men to the Regulars, and because a lot of them are just here until they can get into the six-month program. But the men we do retain are of fine caliber and it is a real pleasure to work with and for them."

The captain lives in Chillicothe—45 miles from Portsmouth—and drives to and from each drill meeting. Capt Cargo received his commission through the V-12 program at Purdue University and took ROC training at Quantico in 1950. During Korea he was with the 2d Engineer Battalion.

Lt Knauff, commissioned in 1955, received his education at Miami (Ohio) University. He teaches school at Peoples, Ohio, where he has a seventh grade science class and high school math classes at Peoples High.

The Inspector-Instructor staff at Portsmouth is headed by Major Louis S. Frazier, Jr. The major came to



ASSgt Hulbert, a deputy with the Portsmouth Sheriff's Office, gave pistol-firing pointers to PFC Larry R. Rowe (L) and Donald R. Hill

Portsmouth from San Diego, where he was Commanding Officer of Service Company, Headquarters and Service Battalion.

Maj Frazier received his commission in 1944 at Quantico where he was a member of the 56th Officer Candidate Course. He has attended AA Fire Control School, Automatic Weapons School, Junior Course, and Ordnance School. He took over as I-I in November, 1958.

One of the biggest events of the year in which the 75th joins helping hands with the city is the Toys for Tots campaign. Last year this drive was one of the most successful community events undertaken by any local group. This year, space in a downtown merchant's building has been donated to the Reservists for stowage of the smaller toys and gift items.

To further demonstrate the warm feelings of the community, the 75th is given a priority when selecting a site for its annual Marine Corps Birthday Ball. This year, as in the past, they chose Lake Margaret, a dance pavilion near a resort area seven miles north of Portsmouth.

On each Armed Forces Day the Reservists at Portsmouth participate in the ceremonies by setting up and demonstrating the practical aspects of a Marine rifle squad in combat.

This year, in addition to the Armed Forces Day display, the 75th had an exhibition at the Scioto County State Fair. It consisted of an assimilated attack on a fortified position, involving flame thrower, rocket launcher and rifle fire. "These displays always draw a great deal of attention and help to mold an interest in the Marine Corps Reserve program on the part of the Portsmouth citizens," said Capt Cargo.

All physicals, minor injuries and medical cares are handled by HM2



ASgt Robert G. Haynes (left), demonstrated how to dispose of an enemy with the use of judo

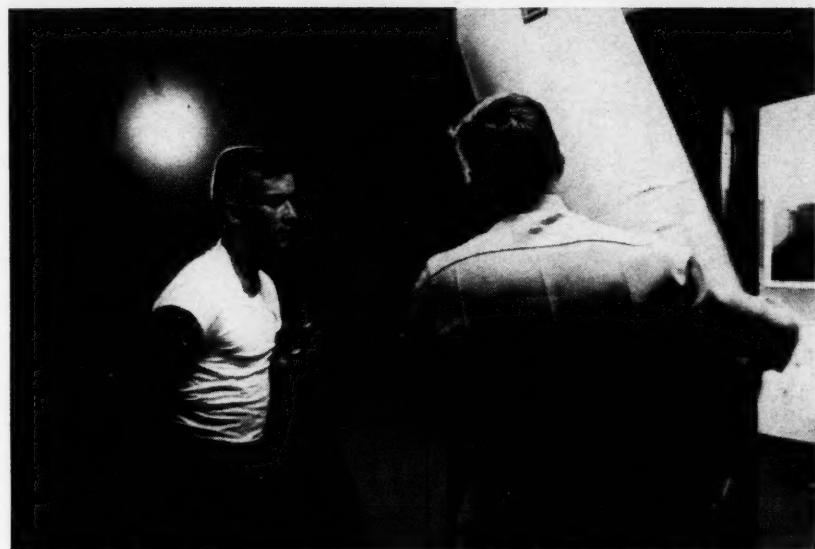
Therman E. Welch, Jr., USN, at the unit's sick bay. Blood typing and testing are conducted by the local chapter of the Red Cross. Once a year a medical mobile unit from the state health department makes a stop at the training center and gives the Reservists a dental checkup. Chest x-rays are taken while they are at Summer camp.

On the second deck of the new wing of the Reserve Center is a pistol and small bore rifle range. Here the Reservists are developing a "crack" rifle and pistol team which should soon be ready to represent Portsmouth in the 4th Marine Corps Reserve and Recruitment District competitive matches. ASSgt Hulbert, who is a deputy on the sheriff's force, is coaching the younger, more inexperienced, Marines.

Portsmouth's firing range is used by civic groups and law enforcement agencies. The local police department sends its recruits to the range for snapping in with the .38 pistol.

Rifle requalification for the Marines takes place at Camp Sherman, Ohio, a National Guard range near Chillicothe. Each year the high shooters in each category—Expert, Sharpshooter and Marksman—are awarded individual trophies by the company.

"We are an infantry outfit and must train accordingly," said Capt Cargo. "The going gets rough at times, es-



PFC Phillip Akers spent his recreation time in the work-out room. He was coached by AGySgt Ray Rogers, of the Portsmouth I-I staff

pacially since so many of these men must spend a lot of time at work and in school

"The company has the advantage of having perfect terrain in this area for its maneuvers, and at times, we enter into these different problems in joint

cooperation with units from nearby towns and cities. The men all realize that their job is an important one, and that they are fulfilling a promise to the people of Portsmouth and to the United States—always prepared and ready to fight."

END



The 75th Infantry Company underwent its annual field training at Camp Lejeune, N.C. Its members

got together for a group picture on the last day in the field, prior to their return to Portsmouth, Ohio

BEATNIK TO BOOTNIK

by Vance Bristow

**Boot camp can be "the swingin'est"
when the beatnik, like, follows the rules**



IN CIRCULATION these days is a lot of literary tom-foolishness concerning the so-called "Beat Generation," an era which has sired the likes of "hipsters" and "cool cats," or as they are more often called, "beatniks." Everybody (except the beatnik and his fringe member) is jumping on the proverbial band wagon to give these sick-sick-sick, beat-beat-beat people reams of criticism.

Criticism! What a beatnik—not a middle-aged professional, lost-generation Bohemian beatnik but a YOUNG beatnik, and especially one just entering boot camp—needs is ADVICE!

From beatnik-to-bootnik is probably the most severe change of life the cat will ever be subjected to. "Why?" Because a beatnik, by definition, has led an UNinhibited, UNsheltered, UNordered, UNregimented, Bohemian-type life. What could be more opposite to the Corps' sheltered, ordered, regimented, military existence? NOTHING! And you know that as well as Dizzy Gillespie.

Consequently, I have put together a few, like, rules, and all, which if you dig, you can, like, make it in this blue

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ned boot pad, man, and all that jazz. The big question is, of course, what makes a real cool don't-give-a-damn beatnik into the Corps (of all places) in the first place? Security? Hardly. Easy money? True beatniks don't work, easy money or no. Strictly a bourgeois influence. Travel? The beatniks are, to coin a phrase, "on the road," anyhow, and, as individualists, aren't prone to join mass troop movements. Adventure? Man, the Corps don't offer no beatnik adventure. Education? Who can teach beatnik, a self-styled expert on Freud, Jung, and Gertrude Stein, anything he hasn't already know? The draft? Now we're getting to the soul of it, but it doesn't really concern us, since we don't care WHY he's in the Corps, but rather WHAT TO DO with him after he's in. Which gets us away from the drab everyday of the draft office or the recruiting sub-station and on to that big daddy of all sounds—boot camp.

Take boot camp in general. I mean it's from never was; know what I mean? Who needs it? But here you are and, after all, you don't want to spend the swinginest years of your rich, bounti-

ful, beatified way-out life hung up in a brig-like pad. I mean you're on this scene for the balance of boot, cat. The Island called Parris, for instance, is, like the other islands of destiny—Alcatraz, Devil's—one place you don't cut out of. I mean like it ain't being done this season. So your only choice is to swing WITH 'em (swingin' ain't like conformin') snap-out of your civilian beat jazz, and then, and only then, can you, like, make it.

On your arrival at your new pad, far removed from the French Quarter, or North Beach, or the Village, or Venice West, or wherever your little groovy cellar was, the first way-out, real gone cat you'll meet, and one you'll remember when the last beatnik has bit the sand and all the black leather jackets have been dyed chartreuse, is the D.I. Now "D.I." ain't square talk, man, like, that's his hip front name. His last name is "Sir." Mr. D.I. Sir. And he's a gasser. Referring to a hipster like the D.I. back in Beatnikville as "pops" or "daddyo" or "Big Daddy" is crazy, but these Corps cats, they don't dig that jazz. A word to the wise guy being sufficient...

Speaking of jazz, and I mean we al-

ways are, hey? The Corps has a way-out jazz all its own, which if you can swing WITH can help you make it easier. Why, man, if we could just get one of those jivey D.I.s swingin' that crazy "won-hup-reep-fo-yer-left" on wax, it'd be the stereo hit of the year. I mean, can't you see those San Fran cats sitting around some North Beach cellar, diggin' that wild cay-de-ence? Or getting their kicks as a D.I. calls hi-fi rifle calisthenics—muzzles, butts, buzzles, mutts, fuzzles, putts, uzzles, utts,uzzles, mutts, guzzles, gutts. . . . Crazy. And I heard just last week about a beatnik boot, home on leave in the French Quarter, who created a really wild sensation reading the *Guidebook For Marines* to a background of jazz. Authoritative sources said it was the most frantic night on Bourbon Street since Lafitte's fracas preceding the 1812 Sugar Bowl game.

So, man, I mean, like, get with it. The Corps has a language all its own, too. This will naturally create problems among those of us who haven't learned English yet—not that they necessarily speak English in the Corps (since they have their own language)

TURN PAGE



BEATNIK TO BOOTNIK

(cont.)

but it is a fairly common method of speech which can be translated from beatnik to boot and vice versa. I understand someone is in the process of preparing a language guide book to aid interpreters, such as they have done with French, German, Italian, Swahili, and others, but until such time as these appear on the newsstands, commit to memory these few, like, basic pointers:

<i>Corps</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Beatnik</i>
Troop and stomp	Drill	Interpretive marching
Brig	Jail	Gaol
Boondocks	Woods	Sticksville
Fire Watch	Guard Duty	What a drag
Bunk	Bed	Pad
MPs	Military police	Fuzz
Order of the day	Fad	Kick
Pay call	Money	Green
Passes inspection	Good	Swinginest
Civilian	Outsider	Square
AWOL	To leave	Cut out
Field music	Bugler	Misdirected jazz artist
Saddle up and move out	Go	Go, cat, I mean, go, go, GO

One danger that the beatnik boot might encounter is speaking sentences composed of a combination of all three dialects. It is faintly reminiscent of pidgin English; and should be avoided.

Maybe you're beginning to get the drift—that the Corps is actually a real hip outfit (I'm not playing Chamber of Commerce for Corpsville either). What I mean is, they got ADvantages. Like you'll be doing so many bits like you used to do 'em in Venice West that

sometimes you'll never miss the outside.

When the D.I., say, for instance, picks up on a nature study kick and gets you out into Boondocksville, you'll find yourself eating "C" rations out of cans. Just like warming over a can of beans back in Hipsterville in your ever-lovin' pad. Same-o, same-o on the sterno. . . .

Remember how you weren't swinging unless you were flaked out on the floor of somebody's drop? You know, real beatnik like? Well, daddy-o, that's boot camp! Only sometimes you sit on a bucket. But sitting on the pad or in a square chair? From nowhere.

Sometimes you even get to CRAWL under barbed wire. Ain't that the greatest? That's certainly not conforming to any corny space age pattern.

As a beatnik you were shiftless. Like, moving around, changing pads, living

that nothing NEW is any good (and the Corps is OLD!). The Corps likes art movies. Just last week the base theater had the 1920 version of "Ben Hur." First showing, too. And next month? "Birth of a Nation," no less. And wait 'till you see some of those health and training flicks. They'll fracture you.

As for barracks decor, it's typical beatnik. Sparse, severe, just the way you like it. No chairs, no tables. Just a few old prints (like prints of the 1919 training schedule still on the bulletin board) for flavor.

The "green," man, you say, what about that long green? Well, any pay at all, no matter private, or PFC, is better than getting no pay following the beatnik dodge. So don't lose your side burns worrying about the green. You'll see plenty of green before you're through—greens with PFC chevrons greens with corporal chevrons, greens with sergeant chevrons, mustard greens turnip greens, collard. . . .

After a hard day in the field, like when you've been running all day at high port, and then you get back to your pad, drop your pack to the deck and say, "Man I'm beat!" You'll have found at last the true meaning of "beat."

Sociologist George Wren Rodshaw said, "Beatniks refuse to engage in worthwhile pursuits." Since when ain't girls worthwhile? But girls are scarce in boot camp. So who's to say the old recruiting axiom ain't justifiable, worthwhile pursuits—Travel, Adventure, Education? See man, if you ain't in the Corps, you ain't with it.

A beatnik is noted to have very little in the way of personal property, and to share what he does have with his friends. Beatnik, you've found a pad. I mean, like, a home. You got soap? Share it with your friends. You got shaving gear? Share it with your friends. You got a box of goodies from home? Share it with your friends. Share it, man, share it. Share and share alike. Like we're all in this for the balance.

And what about your future? Oh, I know, don't bug me with all this security and togetherness and rose covered cottage jazz; but look at it this way. When you get out of boot camp you'll have access to the slop chute, which hands down, beats any beatnik cellar I ever saw for pseudo intellectual conversation, interpretive dancing, Bohemian attitudes and antisocial behavior.

And one of these days, who knows, you may even get assigned to recruiting duty in the Village or the French Quarter, or Embassy duty in San Fran or close Venice West or on the Left Bank.

You dig me, cat? Just wait 'till you know dig that foxhole. I mean the "crazy" A

simply. Just wait 'till you start living out of a sea bag—or a pack. Crazy, man!

The Corps cats, they see to it that you're not forced to conform to the mass communication medias which influence modern, conventional man, so you'll not be exposed to such nonsense as radio, TV, newspapers. Man, you won't even be tempted.

And what about the beatnik art-movie kick? I mean since we ALL know

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Like, no wine with the groceries. But
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how about Corps coffee?

"crazy"

A civilian beatnik doesn't work, so



Corps is here to stay.

But, sadly, the Corps is not all jazz and beatniks and wild parties and kicks and way-out and Zen and Mort Sahl. No, it is sometimes bugle-blowing reveille and squares and field days and drill and filling up where you dug and close in and the *Guidebook* and D.I.

Like, no wine with the groceries. But how about Corps coffee?

A civilian beatnik doesn't work, so

he'll naturally be, like, all broken up when he hears that word "work" in his early hours in the Corps. Stay loose like, man, don't fret. The Corps makes a game out of it. They call it "work party."

Then, one day, when things are looking blackest, when you've had to ship your black leather jacket and jeans and dirty sweat shirt and phony horn rim glasses back to Des Moines, and the

mail has just come in from the Village saying, "Crazy bop party at Suzi's pad last fortnight. A real gasser. Wish you were . . ." and you've just seen your name on the bunk card for the first time (Jack Bivouac, Pvt., USMC) and the realization of it hits you that you're IN the Corps, man, like for the balance, and some red-neck lout has just made off with your autographed copy of "Zen Buddhism," and you think, well, like it can't get no worse, man, you'll meet the cooks and bakers. That mad, mad, mad D.I. cat will say, "Man, YOU for that crazy mess duty," and you'll meet the cooks and you'll say, "Gad, what are they over-compensating for?" and you'll snap out of your manic-depression and you're ALIVE again!

Besides, worrying about cooks' and bakers' maladjustments is a good way to take your mind off the range or the pots and pans or the deep sink or ugly dishwater hands, man.

Perhaps the main problem confronting the beatnik making the big switch to boot is that he's afraid of losing his individuality. He begins to suspect he's being made to conform. I mean, first of all, he gets his long, scraggly locks shorn, and maybe a tear wells in his eye when his sideburns hit the deck with an ominous thud-thud. And he's gotta shave his goatee. The WORST man, I mean the absolute end, to have to shave a bop, hip beard that took three years to grow and a pound and a half of concentrated mascara to color. He'll have to lose his characteristic "unwashed" look. This, however, is easy: for the first few weeks fight 'em and their corny regimentation. Refuse to shower! Then, one day, some of your square boot buddies will do the job for you—with a bucket of sand and some wire brushes. The beatnik-boot then begins to feel insecure, unwanted, his morale begins to suffer, and he's sure he's losing his nonconformity. Don't sweat it, man! I mean, like, PLA-AY their game. Write your friends about it. Ask them to join you. Bring bongo drums. Bring red wine and French bread. Bring money.

But nonconformity to beatniks is a vital thing. It's their life. They pride themselves as being nonconformists, while actually they are, like, conforming to a pattern of nonconformity. See what I mean? The Corps is a nonconforming military group—I mean don't they wear those crazy blue suits with the wild red stripe up the jeans, and tennis shoes, and a light coat of oil, and all that jazz—even though each man in it must conform to the Corps' pattern of nonconformity. Did I say the Corps nonconformed? Say, daddyo, lookin' at it that way, th' Corps' "BEAT," too.

Like you got it made, man. END



PFC F. Knusta examined a shipment of 35 caribou calves. Each had been given an identification number

CARIBOU TRANSPLANT



For two years, Marines at Adak, Alaska, have been

raising young caribou in an effort to establish a herd

by Capt. O. D. Newton

Department of Defense Photos

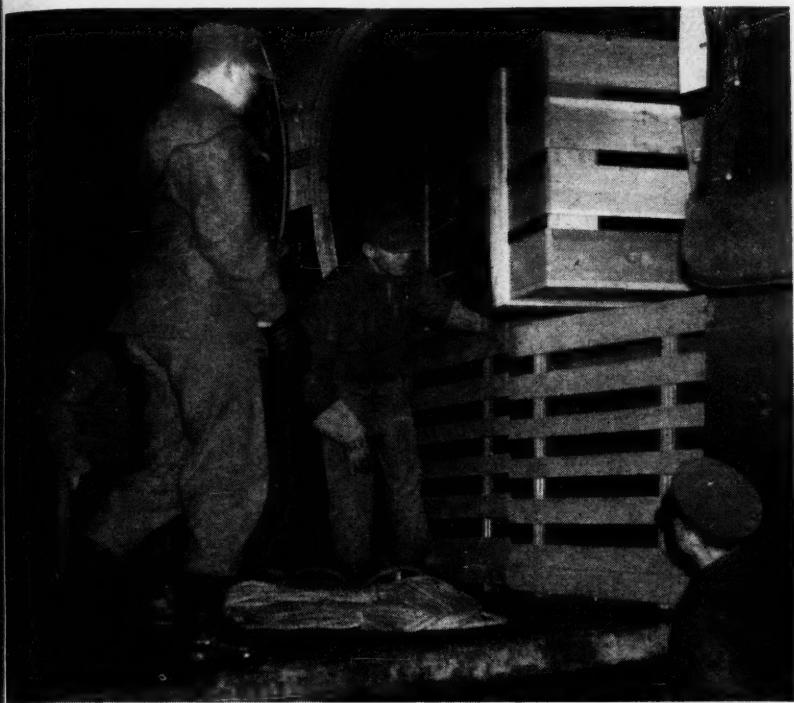
THERE'S NO provision in the Marine Corps MOS Manual for specializing in the care and feeding of caribou, but anybody who happens to need such a specialist can find one easily enough at the Marine Barracks, Adak, Alaska. Some Marines there are experts.

In fact, there's not a man-jack assigned to the Barracks—from the CO

and the SgtMaj on down—who couldn't qualify for at least a secondary MOS in caribou care.

And that's no exaggeration. For two years now, Marines on Adak have been raising caribou, officially, in an all hands effort to establish a herd of the animals on the island.

What's more, they've been successful. Foraging on the frozen tundra of Adak



Special open-top crates were used to transport a shipment of young caribou. The 1100-mile, Adak-Anchorage flight, was made in an R5D

today is a small, but hardy, herd of young caribou—every one of them born more than a thousand miles away in Alaska, and every one of them hand-raised from infancy by U.S. Marines.

How this was done, and why, stacks up as one of the strangest tales to come out of the north since Jack London

quit writing fiction.

Operation Caribou, as the transplant came to be called in Alaska, was the first and only venture of its kind ever undertaken. To bring it to a successful conclusion required the combined efforts of the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Air Force, the U.S. Fish and Wild-

life Service, the Secretary of the Interior—and 10 years.

The whole thing got started back in 1948 when the CG of Davis Air Force Base (now the U.S. Naval Station, Adak) wrote a letter to the Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in Juneau, Alaska, proposing that a small number of reindeer from neighboring Umnak be introduced onto Adak to improve the latter island's wildlife environment.

This letter touched off an intra-governmental tug-of-war that lasted almost a decade. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USF&WS) liked the idea of a reindeer transplant, immediately got behind it, and immediately ran into trouble—not from nature but from a sister government agency, the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Sorry, said the Bureau politely, but you are hereby enjoined not to remove any reindeer from Umnak or anywhere else. To do so, the Bureau went on to say, would be a violation of the Reindeer Act of 1937, which prohibits use of reindeer for purposes other than the benefit of the natives.

Presumably, although it didn't say so, the Bureau's ruling applied equally to caribou, a somewhat larger, wilder, and rangier version of the North American reindeer.

In any case, the initial effort to improve Adak's "wildlife environment" ended temporarily in failure.

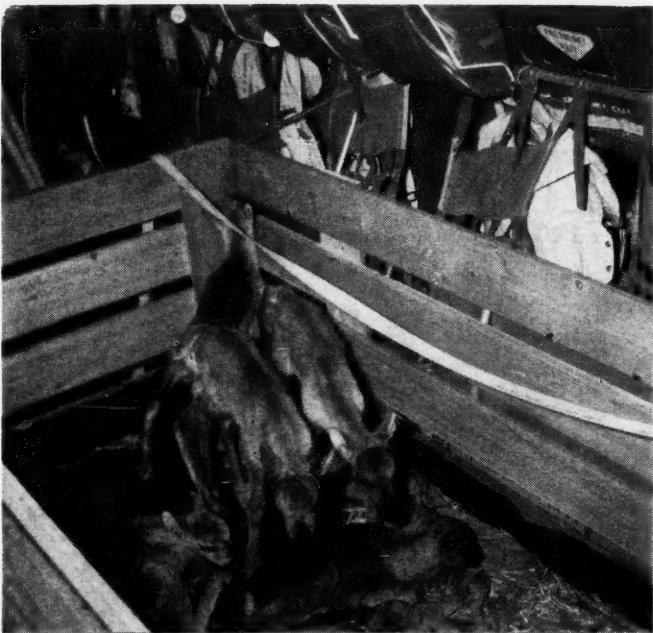
Despite this setback, the USF&WS didn't abandon the idea of someday establishing a herd of reindeer or caribou on the island. In 1952, the USF&WL's Aleutian Islands Refuge Manager, Mr.

TURN PAGE



Young caribou were allowed to roam in the corral after they arrived at Adak. PFCs R. E. Irvin and

F. J. Knusta kept close tabs on new calves. The large building in the background is a caribou barn



Awaiting their turn for unloading, the calves displayed little uneasiness after their long flight in the transport



Sergeant Major J. Langley was among the Marines who met the caribou calves when they reached Adak

CARIBOU (cont.)

Robert D. Jones, Jr., and a corporal from the Marine Barracks, identified only as "Cassidy" in official reports on the matter, undertook an extensive field study to measure Adak's grazing potential.

In a borrowed seagoing dory, Jones

and Cassidy braved the hazardous currents of the Bering Sea, circumnavigated Adak, and conducted a complete physical reconnaissance of the entire island.

On returning, they consolidated their findings into a report concluding that Adak offered excellent range facilities for either reindeer or caribou. Jones then fired the report off to his home

office in Juneau with a recommendation that a transplant be reconsidered.

The report got as far as Juneau, but no farther. There, the Bureau of Indian Affairs again vetoed the project on the grounds that it was illegal.

After that, the transplant project lay dormant for several years, despite sporadic attempts by both the USF&WS and military commands on Adak to revive it.

In 1957, however, Major E. M. Hovatter, then CO of the Marine Barracks at Adak, locked horns with the reindeer-caribou problem in a way that was destined to achieve results. In a lengthy study examining all aspects of the matter from Alpha to Zulu, Maj Hovatter showed conclusively that a big game transplant was desirable, feasible, and necessary. Not only would such a project provide recreational hunting for military personnel, dependents, and other civilians on the lonely island—the study pointed out—but a herd of reindeer or caribou might prove to be invaluable as an emergency food



Maj Kurt Hoch, CO of Marine Barracks at Adak, painted ID numbers on the caribou calves

Initial efforts to improve Adak's "wildlife environment" fell short

supply in event Adak were ever cut off from its nearest supply point, Kodiak, 915 miles away.

The rest was easy. Captain J. A. Horton, Jr., USN, who then commanded the Adak Naval Station, immediately approved the study and sent it up the line to Rear Admiral A. W. McKechnie, then Commander of the Alaskan Sea Frontier. Adm McKechnie hand-carried the paper to the Director of the USF&WS and added his own personal endorsement to the plan.

Finally, the Bureau of Indian Affairs reversed its former decision. On March 26, 1957, in Washington, D.C., Acting Secretary of the Interior, Fred G. Aandahl, officially approved a "memorandum of agreement" between the Bureau and the USF&WS, lifting the restriction on the proposed Adak transplant.

Although the green light flashed in 1957, the long-delayed project didn't get under way until the following year. In February, 1958, however, at a conference in Juneau, attended by representatives of major Alaskan military commands and the USF&WS, final plans for the transplant were drawn up. After considering a number of alternatives, including reindeer, the conferees decided on an attempt to stock Adak with baby caribou drawn from the vast Nelchina herd near Elmendorf Air Force Base. An operation plan was drafted, and C-Day was tentatively set for the last part of May.

Operation Caribou got under way according to plan on May 28, 1958. On that date, utilizing helicopters and personnel from Elmendorf, 31 calves two to six days old were rounded up from the Nelchina herd, and were trucked quickly to Anchorage, 150 miles away, where they were turned over to a USF&WS biologist.

Trouble developed immediately. Five of the caribou died the first day in Anchorage. Four weeks later, despite the expert care of the biologist, only 10 of the original 31 calves remained. Deaths were attributed to shock, to malnutrition resulting from unwilling-

ness to feed, and to scours, a form of diarrhea.

On June 23, however, the 10 survivors were loaded aboard a Navy R5D in specially padded crates and successfully completed a 1100-mile flight to the Naval Station at Adak.

At this point, the Marine Barracks was phased into the operation. All was in readiness. Four miles out in the

boondocks, the Marines had appropriated an abandoned building which they had refurbished for use as a barn. This barn and a large adjoining corral were to serve as nursery and playpen for the baby caribou in the weeks that followed.

And into the barn along with the caribou, bag and baggage, went PFCs J. R. Polo, L. K. Lousche, J. H. Randall and R. F. Johnson. Around the clock from that day forward, one or the other of this foursome stayed continuously with the baby caribou, attending to their every need.

Their needs were plenty. The prime requirement, of course, was food, and at first the calves didn't go for Marine style chow. Various formulas were tried without success. Eventually, though, the Marines hit on one the caribou liked—an intricate blend of canned milk, dried milk, cod liver oil, and emulsified egg.

Once the right formula was arrived at, the caribou began to thrive. Before

TURN PAGE



PFCs Knusta and Duncan used the most expedient feeding method. Calves were fed from baby bottles on a first come, first served basis



PFC J. R. Polo (left) referred to the calves' identification numbers when recording their feeding habits. PFC Knusta served the chow

CARIBOU (cont.)

long each of the 10 calves was consuming 100 ounces a day—all 1000 ounces of it hand-fed, in nippled bottles, by the Marine caretakers. Gradually, the milk diet was supplemented with lichen, grass, and other vegetable matter until, finally, bottle feeding was discontinued altogether.

Nor was feeding the only problem. On arrival at Adak, a number of the calves were suffering from scours. Others had arthritis. The former were dosed with kaopectate; the latter got shots of penicillin. All recovered. After that, prompt medical treatment at the first sign of illness kept the herd healthy. In all, the 10 calves were retained at the improvised caribou farm for five weeks.

By the end of July the task was drawing to a close. Assisted by other Navy and Marine Corps personnel, who

spent many off-duty hours at the caribou barn, the Marines assigned to care for the calves had accomplished their mission. Now two months old, the caribou were hale and hearty, and Refuge Manager Jones, who had been supervising their raising, decreed they were old enough to fend for themselves.

Mixing formulas for feeding was deftly handled by PFCs Knusta, Duncan and Polo at MB, Adak



The day of parting came on July 31, 1958. That day, the calves were moved by truck, "weasel," and dory to a wild, uninhabited sector of the island called the Unagala Bight, which had been selected as a release site because of the excellent forage it provided.

Finally, on August 6, after a week of captive snapping in at the Bight, the tiny herd was hazed across a small creek into a field of lichen and released. At first, the bewildered caribou showed no inclination to "escape." Presently, though, without a backward look, they bounded into the wilderness and vanished.

And so ended the Marine Corps phase of Operation Caribou, 1958.

It would be premature, of course, to pronounce the 1958 transplant an unqualified success. Too much depends on the future. As late as January, 1959, however, at the height of Adak's subarctic Winter, an aerial reconnaissance disclosed that nine of the caribou were alive and well, and there was no reason to suppose the tenth had died.

But 10 caribou weren't enough to insure establishment of a self-sustaining herd on the island. Reinforcements were needed. Accordingly, at midnight on May 26, 1959, Major Kurt L. Hoch, new CO of the Marine Barracks, and a contingent of other Marines, stood in a freezing rain at the Naval Station airfield to welcome to Adak another shipment of baby caribou. Promptly at 0045, a big Navy R5D touched down at the far end of the runway after a 12-hour, non-stop flight from Elmendorf Air Force Base. Aboard were 35 caribou calves, some of them less than 48 hours old.

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Operation Caribou, 1959, was under

The Marine Corps phase of the 1959 transplant was conducted almost entirely under new management. Not only was the CO new, but rotation had taken its toll from among the original caribou "farmers" of 1958. Only PFCs remained to carry on. To assist them, three replacements were appointed: PFCs F. J. Knusta, R. E. Polo, and L. R. Duncan.

Except for minor refinements based on experience gained the year before, the techniques used in rearing the 1959 herd were identical to those employed '58. The new caretakers went through the same bottle-feeding ritual, same day-and-night supervision of the herd.

The 1959 project, though, was much rougher. While the caribou of the

previous year had been a month old on arrival at Adak, the 1959 crop was less than two days old. This made a big difference in the mortality rate. Despite herculean efforts to save them, 20 of the calves died.

On a warm Summer day last August, however, the surviving calves were turned loose at Unagala Bight to join their 1958 predecessors—thus bringing to a close the first caribou transplant in history.

Military and USF&WS officials on Adak believe the 1959 transplant will increase the number of cows and bulls to a level sufficient to permit self-propagation of the herd. The ultimate success or failure of the transplant, however, won't be known for several years. Only time and nature will provide the final answer.

END

Polo (L) and Duncan kept accurate records of the caribou calves' weight and progress during their stay at Marine Barracks, Adak



Gentle care was shown by PFC Polo as he prepared to administer 300,000 units of penicillin to the flank of caribou number 59



PFC Knusta exercised one of the calves on the tundra near the Marine Barracks at Adak

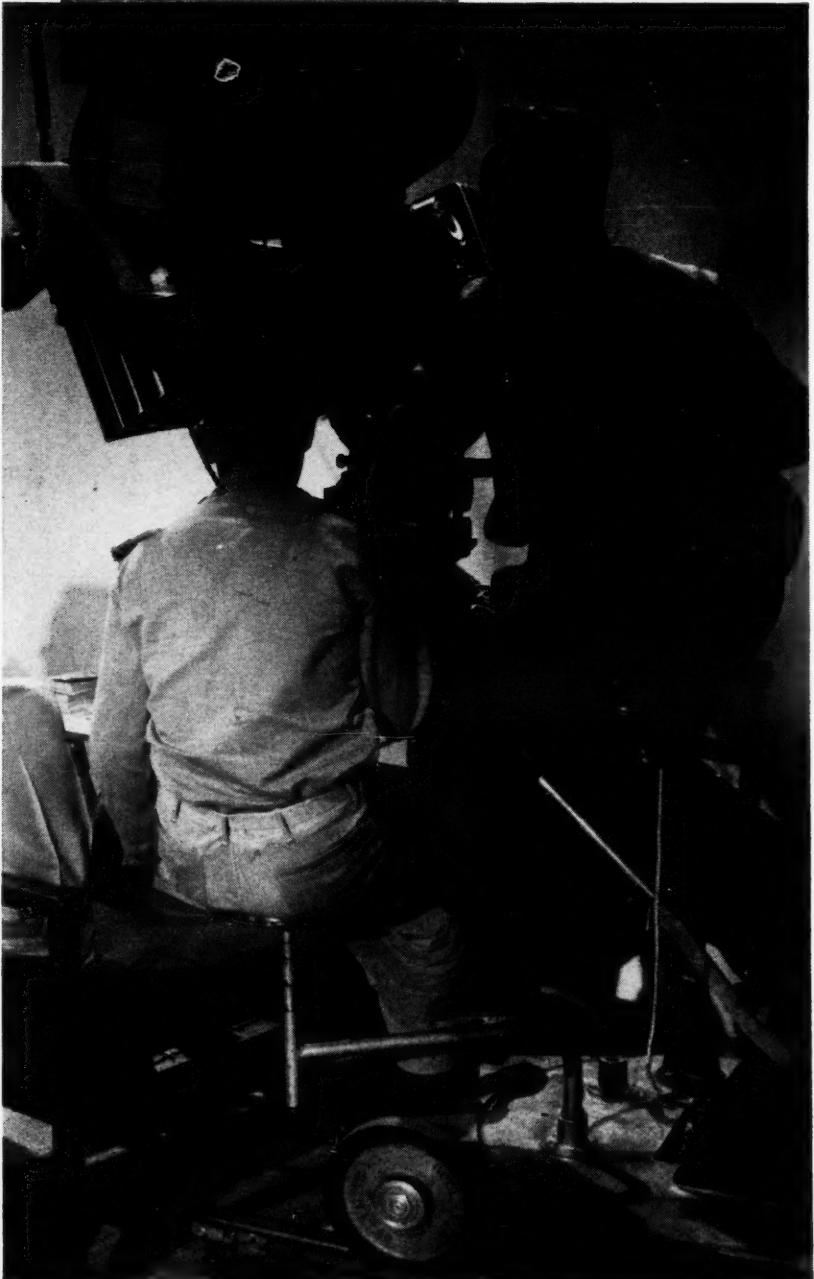
by AMSgt Robert E. Johnson

Photos by

AGySgt Joseph J. Mulvihill

COOL camera

The latest addition to the growing list of
Marine Corps television films is "the most"



THE STORY of the Bannerman brothers' invasion into the Marine Corps and their tough, dedicated drill instructor, who unknowingly picks up beatnik characteristic, is the latest addition to the ever-growing list of television films about the Marine Corps, filmed by the Marine Corps. *The Beat Brothers'* director, Captain John F. Link, has overlooked nothing in his quest for comedy and parade field realism. Only the dialogue had him scratching his head occasionally in wonderment and disbelief.

"It's the first time the director didn't know what was being said," AMSgt H. B. Wells, NCOIC of the Camp Pendleton, Marine Corps Base Photo Section, commented. He referred to such lines as "Sarge, big daddy, we are the Bannermans, John and Edward, late of birdland and points spaceward."

The Beat Brothers is based on a fiction piece authored by Frank Scott York, a frequent contributor to *Leatherneck Magazine*. It's a take-off on recruit training.

Published in February of this year, it caught the eye of AGySgt Arne Hokans, Radio-TV Information Man, Department of the Pacific, San Francisco. At the time, he was in the midst of writing four, 30-minute public service television programs, based on the Marine Corps, for Channel Four (KRON). He found the story so appealing that he wrote his script before final approval was given his idea by the author, his boss, Major General James P. Berkeley and the Base Photo Section at Camp Pendleton. Needless to say, it was ok'd all around and Capt Link's motion picture department undertook

◀ The cameramen were kept busy shooting more than 100 scenes, not including the many retakes

ohnson
lvihill

the task of filming the program as a local training endeavor.

The cast of five principal players and a dozen or so "stand-in actors" were all Marines who played Marines. Except for a few nervous moments during initial scenes, all handled their acting assignments like seasoned veterans. "Real actors couldn't have been more convincing," AGySgt Hokans, script writer and technical adviser, said. The extras were members of "G" Battery, 3d Battalion Eleventh Marines and Support Company "B", Headquarters and Service Battalion, Marine Corps Base.

"York's story fitted in well as a TV play," Hokans said. "Direct quote lifts were made frequently and only when words or phrases were hard to say by the Marine actors were they altered."

AGySgt Hokans, a well-known Informational Services personality, has had considerable experience in radio, television and little theater groups. An actor in his own right, he indicated that *The Beat Brothers* will open as the initial show for his "Meet The Marines" series. The three other 30-minute programs include a documentary on the Chosin Breakout, the U.S. Marine Band (film clips of the President's own and a live contribution by the Department of Pacific Band) and a Marine Corps Birthday Show (complete with cake cutting). Hokans will be host and narrator during each broadcast.

Although the screenplay and original fiction piece were thorough and understandable, several of the actors researched beatnik hangouts in Southern California, namely coffee houses in Venice, Laguna and Los Angeles. They found "bohemians" sipping espresso and talking—like, out of this world. Here was earnest, unsmiling talk about poetry and politics to the background of a listlessly plucked guitar. Bearded poets and lipsticless "bohemienes" recited beat poems.

"I was way out, just a curious tourist," LCpl Doug Wilson said. "A tourist is anybody who is not a member of their coffee house. They seemed to enjoy talking to me and it did give me an excellent opportunity to observe their talk, actions, type of dress and beards." Wilson, a supply NCO for "G" Company, 2d Battalion, Seventh

TURN PAGE

Beatiniks (PFC John Pace and ACpl Doug Wilson) met face to face with Big Daddy, Sgt Hanes

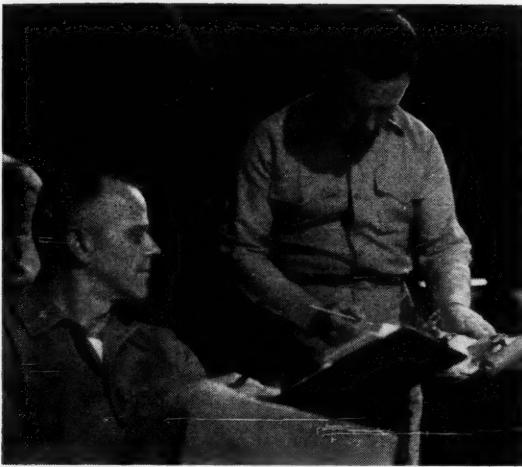


AGySgt Lucius E. Hanes, senior DI in the TV film, took positive action in eliminating several of the Bannermans' negative aspects



ASgt James H. Aldrich, the picture's assistant DI, was caught by the camera crew as he was strolling through the platoon area





Captain John F. Link, director, and AMSgt Leon Rosch, editor, held many conferences



"Lights, camera, action," and all's ready for the shooting of another scene during production of the "Beat Brothers"

COOL CAMERA (cont.)

Marines, played the part of John Bannerman.

His screen brother, PFC John M. Pace, Jr., a press correspondent with the First Marine Division radio-TV section, had some college acting experience before entering the Marine Corps. Wilson had worked in Summer stock, little theater groups and at the Pasadena Playhouse. He had a small, but important speaking part in Jack Webb's movie, *The D.I.*

The fattest speaking role, the D.I., was handled by AGySgt Lucius E. Hanes, reenlistment NCO at the Marine Corps Supply Forwarding Annex, San Francisco. Hanes was picked by AGySgt Hokans because of his forceful voice, knowledge of drill field techniques and the fact that he had been a drill instructor at MCRDep, San Diego, a few years back. He had commanded 10 recruit platoons through 12 weeks of grinder chores; five of them were honor platoons.

On arrival at Camp Pendleton, AGySgt Hanes' first takes were disappointing. His voice was shrill and high, his command of the situation was shadowed by extreme nervousness. Following several re-takes, however, an actor was born. He felt it, as did everyone else on the set. Several hours later he was complimented for being a true "ham" and his boy-am-I-nervous attitude changed to "did the camera catch my stern expression?"

He followed Capt Link's direction like a veteran celluloid trooper. He practiced his lines tirelessly off the set and even helped ASgt James H. Aldrich, his assistant DI, with voice inflection. Ald-

rich had never been a drill instructor before. He was chosen for this role from his regular duties as operations chief, "G" Battery, 3d Battalion, Eleventh Marines.

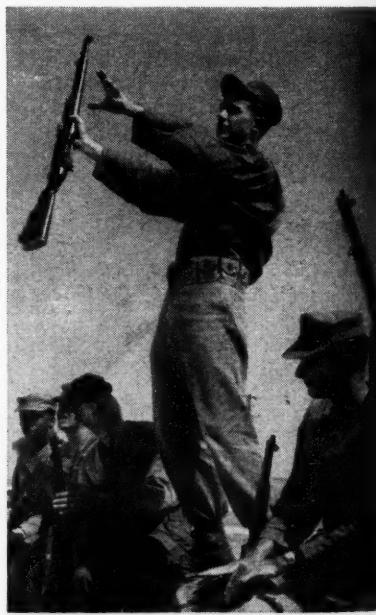
Captain Eugene A. Silverthorn, the fifth actor in the cast, was squared away even to a short crewcut when he arrived at the Base Photo Section to play the part of the company commander. His takes were accomplished at night to fit in with his heavy in-the-field commitments. The captain is assistant S-3, Seventh Marines. Like Hanes and Aldrich, Capt Silverthorn had no previous acting experience. He admitted to being in a high school play in Milroy, Ind., back in 1946.

"Most of my lines were rehearsed at home in front of my wife and three children," the Purdue graduate said. "I'd hold my youngsters' interest for two minutes or so but when they realized that I wasn't talking to them, they promptly walked out on my performance."

In the filming of the picture, four locations were used. They included the sound stage at the Base Photo Section, an area near the golf course, a snapping-in range and a rifle range. The camera and sound crews remained at each location long enough to shoot required takes. They skipped around in the script to take full advantage of each location. In several cases, it took hours to set up in position and film one or two 30-second scenes.

"A scene can last from several seconds up to three or four minutes," AMSgt Leon Rosch, assistant director and film editor, said. "The Beat Brothers had approximately 105 separate scenes."

Others working behind the camera and mike boom were AMSgts Cromer



"Sing sweet and true oh rifle, oh crazy popstick. Straight to the bull, oh gas-propelled lead pellet"

H. Jenkins, first cameraman; James E. Wilson, sound; AGySgts Noah H. Belew, camera operator; Harold R. Norrup, head grip; Roland E. Armstrong and Vlado Mrduff, electricians; ASSgt Jesse P. Miller, assistant cameraman; ASgts Walter S. Bowser, second assistant cameraman; Johnnie L. Thompson, production still photographer; Floyd C. Beeney, Bradford Berg and Charles D. Harrell, sound; ACpls Kenneth G. Petty, grip; and Paul E. Casada, make-up. AMSgt Eugene C. Knauth and Pvt Jane Berry were assigned as script clerks.



Capt Link (facing camera) gave frequent acting hints to the principal players in the movie. He is OIC of Pendleton's Base Photo Section



The Bannermans tried to tell AGySgt Hanes that he was becoming a beatnik. Attempting to refute this, Hanes unknowingly used beat talk

Throughout the filming, the principal players walked around nervously memorizing their lines. When the signal "stand by—roll 'em" was given, they stopped to watch whoever was under the hot lights. Beatnik talk kept everyone's attention.

In the picture, as in the original fiction piece, the Bannerman brothers arrive at recruit training complete with tousled hair, long sideburns and goatees. At first sight, the DI's mood changes from disbelief to anger to frustration.

"Maybe if I close my eyes they'll desert," Hanes says. He is sure they

were hired by the enemy and will soon be ready for the canvas kimono.

The story follows the Bannermans through barracks scenes, drill, the rifle range and final graduation. They graduate with flying colors and depart in the final scenes, wearing expert marksmanship badges as they try to tell their DI that he has undergone a personality change and is now a true beatnik.

In the last scene, DI Hanes, relieved that the Bannermans are finally outgoing in the morning, makes one last plea to his graduating company to quiet down after taps.

"Okay, you're way out. Like Gabriel

just blew for the sandman. Clam up, pad down and keep the whispers down to an underfed Venusian's war cry," he says as he walks back to his bunk, shaking his head.

Behind the camera, members of the Base Motion Picture Department overlooked nothing. As a general commanding a combat operation, Capt Link directed movement, gave cues for action, supervised settings and helped the actors with their lines. AMSgt Rosch eagle-eyed actor action, camera movement and facial expressions during the takes. Technical advisor AGySgt Hokans listened for errors in dialogue. All referred to a script breakdown posted on a large blackboard. It showed actors, their positions and camera angles. It was scanned after each take.

Rehearsals were frequent between takes for the actors, camera and sound crews. To cover what was thought to be a "good take," a second or third filming was accomplished from a different camera angle. Airplane, helicopter and truck noises stopped the action occasionally during outside filming. During one pause, AMSgt Rosch said: "Guess we'll have to wait until 7th Motors settles down."

Capt Link, Officer in charge of the Base Photo Section, Camp Pendleton, has sat in the director's hot seat many times. This was his first brush with comedy, however. Asked which filmings were his favorites from about 30 training, recruiting and Informational Services exposures, he replied: "It's hard to figure. I guess I liked the last one best; it's 'Old Glory,' a story of the proper handling and display of the American Flag. It is being edited at HQMC and should be ready for viewing in a few months.

"Possibly the toughest filming job was 'Uncommon Valor,'" he went on to say. "Most interesting was Centerville, USA. We changed shooting locations between Gloucester, Mass., Quantico, Camp Pendleton and Hollywood."

Capt Link, who drew up the basic plans for lighting positions for The Marine Corps Memorial in Washington, D. C., praised his crew in the filming of *The Beat Brothers*. It was a combination of men from both the Base and First Marine Division photo labs. "It was the best all-around crew that I've had the pleasure of working with," he said.

In approximately four weeks, the disjointed scenes would be whipped together in the cutting room by AMSgts Rosch and Wilson, and *The Beat Brothers* would be ready for San Francisco television viewers. All actors were given a "good show" by members of the Base Photo Section and they went back to their regular Marine jobs.

END



devil pups

More than 1200 teen-agers sampled

military life at Pendleton this year

MIXING FUN with adventure in citizenship, six groups of Devil Pups, totaling more than 1200 youths, converged on Camp Pendleton this past Summer for 10-day vacations as guests of the U.S. Marine Corps. This was the sixth year of this West Coast program, initiated in 1954 by Marine Corps Reserve Volunteer

Training Unit(S) 12-37 of Los Angeles.

Devil Pups, from 15 to 17 years of age, sampled military life, discipline and patriotism at the Second Infantry Training Regiment, Camp San Onofre. They got traditional GI haircuts, a certificate for swimming instruction, another for good conduct, a baseball cap, tennis shoes and T-shirts with Devil



<i>United States Marine Corps</i> Certificate of Good Conduct <i>This is to certify that you,</i> <hr/> <i>have completed the Devil Pups-Citizenship course</i> <i>at Camp Pendleton, California,</i> <i>during the period</i> <hr/> <i>Your conduct during this period denotes faithful</i> <i>interest in your own and your country's future</i> <i>welfare in keeping with the high standards of the</i> <i>United States Marine Corps.</i>	
SENIOR INSTRUCTOR	COMMANDING OFFICER



IstLt F. H. Whitton, exec, Devil Pup Co., supervised the group during infiltration course training

Pup insignia. They complied with Marine Corps hours and regulations and ate Marine Corps chow. A separate two-day program for the younger boys was set up at the Marine Barracks, U.S. Naval Base, Long Beach.

Devil Pups are accepted through recommendations from boys' clubs, newspaper carrier clubs, city playgrounds, Boy Scouts of America, civic service clubs, Marine Corps Reserve units and other organizations. They learn to live with each other, regardless of background, race or creed, as young fellow citizens.

Activities were of two kinds; those in which the Pups participated and those which they merely observed. In the former group were such things as conditioning exercises, unarmed self-defense tactics, first aid, sanitation, organized recreation, compass marching, night bivouacs, beach parties and evening movies. Just enough close order drill was given to facilitate movements from area to area.

The military exercises, Devil Pups observed, depended upon what training Marines were having at the moment at Camp San Onofre. It included the firing of all weapons, tank-infantry tactics, field fortification attacks, combat-in-town, booby traps, combat and training films.

Devil Pups, Inc., Los Angeles, has Duncan Shaw as its president. Trustees read like a retired Marine Who's Who. They include General Holland M. Smith, and Lieutenant Generals J. T. Selden, E. A. Craig, Gordon T. Campbell, Cornelius Cole II, J. Frank Holt,

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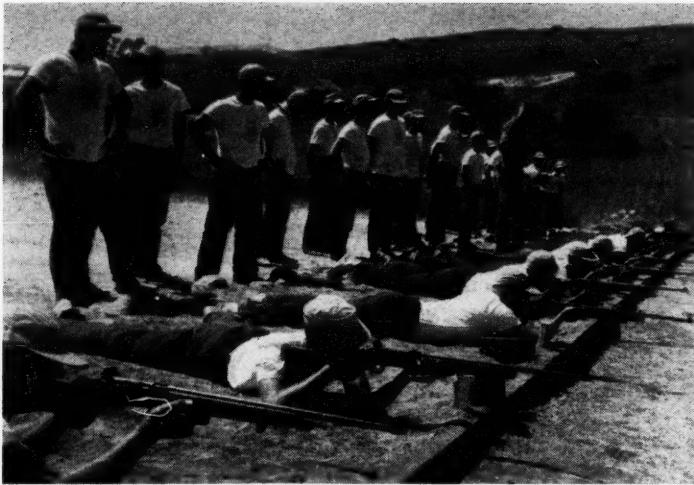
by AMSgt Robert E. Johnson

Photos by

AGySgt Joseph J. Mulvihill



During the "dry net training," the Devil Pups scurried up the big ladder, then down the rope net



ASgt John M. Sweeney held classes on the .22 caliber rifle, then each member tried his skill with the weapon



Visiting "Combat Town," the Devil Pups swarmed over a tank. Questions were answered by ASSgt R. B. Hyatt

DEVIL PUPS (cont.)

Richard F. Hyland, Dan A. Kimball, Richard Rand, Evan H. Sweet and Ira P. Walsh.

There are no expenses for the individual Devil Pup or his parents. Devil Pups, Inc., a non-profit group recognized by State and Federal governments, pays all food, lodging, travel and insurance costs for the Pups. Funds are obtained via donations from civic-minded citizens and organizations. The entire Devil Pups citizenship program is accomplished at no cost to the Government.

The title "Devil Pups" echoes the name given Marines during World War I when enemy troops nicknamed Marines "Devil Dogs." The program exemplifies the fact that a normal boy can be as rough and tough as any situation calls for, yet remain a mannerly gentleman with respect for himself, for others, for constituted authority and for our Flag.

"The most important objective lessons to come out of this program," Captain Donald D. MacLachlan said,

"are a sharpening in physical conditioning, the fact that youngsters learn to say 'yes sir' and 'no sir', to elders and a knowledge of military training." Capt MacLachlan, Devil Pup Company commander for the past three Summers, was assisted this year by First Lieutenant Frank H. Whitten, exec; 1stSgt John P. Williams; AGySgt Rudolph Drechsel, gunnery sergeant; and 11 other Marine troop leaders. Two were normally assigned

to each platoon which numbered about 50 boys each.

Capt MacLachlan, a Marine Reserve officer, teacher and high school football coach in Los Angeles, added: "Some of the boys have returned two and three times since the program began. They are made to feel like full-fledged Marines."

Troop handlers this Summer were ASSgt William E. Warren, Jr., ASgt Juan A. Gallegos, Eugene T. Given



ACpl Albert Kelly showed the "Pups" how to pitch a pup tent during their stay at Pendleton

Billy M. Hollingsworth, Merle E. Paulsen, Louis C. Sells, Kenneth D. Sprumont, John M. Sweeney, Cpl William T. Bozarth, ACpl Albert L. Kelly and PFC Charles D. Donaldson. Devil Pups followed a schedule which was broken down into quarters—classroom work, marching or hiking, organized athletics and swimming, for the most part. The qualification of non-swimmers was stressed and it was the exception rather than the rule when a boy failed to pass his final exam.

"The youngsters required close supervision, very similar to Marine DI work," ASSgt Warren commented. "An officer, a staff NCO and several troop handlers were on duty each evening until reveille." Most troop handlers were members of the Second Infantry Training Regiment. All were hand-picked, following interviews.

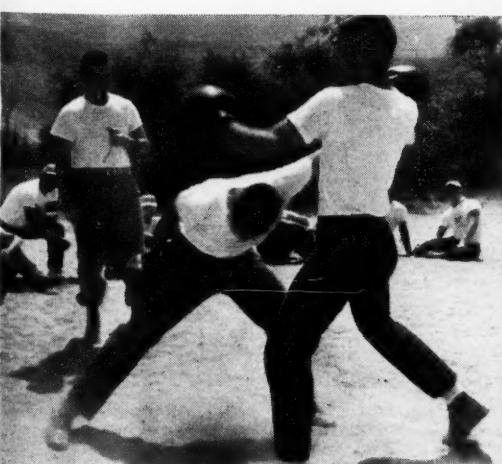
The schedule may sound tough, but with only slight efforts on the youngster's part, they found it easy to get along. They fully enjoyed an experience available to no one in the United States—except a Devil Pup. **END**



Capt D. D. MacLachlan led the Los Angeles youths through routine mountain-scaling exercises on Camp Pendleton's famed "Old Smokey"



The Pups made daily use of the Camp Horne swimming pool. Those who couldn't swim were given lessons by qualified Marine instructors



The more aggressive Devil Pups let off steam during supervised boxing matches



Some of the Pups are members of high school football teams. They found time to work out at Camp Pendleton

In Reserve



Edited by

ASSgt Thurlow D. Ellis

Cover Girl

Coronado cover girl, Madeleine Vosburgh, was presented a letter of appreciation by Major Warren G. Tanzler, Director, Administration, Landing Force Training Unit, Pacific, in a ceremony at the Coronado Naval Amphibious Base.

Miss Vosburgh, 20, daughter of police lieutenant and Mrs. O. R. Vosburgh, of 222 "H" Ave., Coronado, received the letter for her assistance in making the Marine Corps Reserve Summer training program at the Naval Amphibious Base such an outstanding success.

The letter, signed by Brigadier General H. C. Tschirgi, Commanding General, LFTU, read in part: "... regardless of the time of day or the day of the week, you were always ready to give a helping hand with our publicity program. The weekends and evening hours you donated to the Marine Corps for this purpose are not regarded lightly by this command."

Miss Vosburgh greeted arriving Reserve units, passed out literature regarding local points of interests to be visited during the Reservists' off-duty hours, and posed for many publicity photos which were circulated throughout the western United States . . .

TIO, LFTU
Coronado, Calif.

Joint Services Exercise

In the spirit of "unification," air, land and sea units of the Marine Corps Reserve, Naval Reserve and Ohio Air National Guard, joined forces for a combined Air-Ground-Amphibious assault on Johnson's Island, in Sandusky Bay, Lake Erie.

The theme of the inter-service training exercise was borrowed from the Civil War, when Johnson's Island was used as a Confederate prisoner of war camp. In bringing "Operation Ready



Official USMC Photo

Members of the 20thInfCo formed a guard of honor for the Melody Fair Queen, Barbara Swanson, at the Rockford, Ill. festival of music

Reserve" historically up to date, the mission of the 8th Infantry Bn., USMCR, was to make an amphibious landing on the north end of the island and repatriate "allied" prisoners of war working the quarry on the island.

The island was defended by the 11th Infantry Bn.

Toledo Marines and Alfa Co., from Fremont, Ohio, were transported to Johnson's Island aboard the *USS Turkey*, manned by Toledo Naval Reservists and commanded by Lieutenant Commander John H. Allen, USNR.

Close air support for the mission was provided by the 112th Jet Fighter-Interceptor Squadron, ONG, based at Toledo's Express Airport, and Marine Air Reserve Squadron, VMA-231, from Grosse Ile, Mich.

Emergency evacuation and observation missions were flown by the HU-731 Helicopter Squadron from Grosse Ile, Mich.

WO James W. Hancock
8th InfBn., USMCR
Toledo, Ohio

Kentucky Windage

Daniel Boone, the famous Kentucky rifleman of by-gone years, would no doubt give the members of the 61st Infantry Company, USMCR, Lexington, Ky., a firm pat on the back if he were still around. At the very least, he'd offer them a rousing cheer for their accomplishment at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, S.C., rifle range.

Represented by 103 officers and enlisted men, the Lexington unit lived up to the boast that the "Blue-Grass state is the home of the finest marksmen."

Commanded by Captain Fontaine Banks, Jr., the unit was the only Reserve company undertaking annual field training at Parris Island this year to qualify 100 per cent with the M-1 rifle.

Ninety-two Reservists participated in the rifle qualification exercises, and each of them fired 190x250, or better. This feat will undoubtedly place the infantry unit among the "elite" class in the Organized Marine Corps Reserve (ground)



Official USMC Photo

Nancy Rinehart: "Miss Dallas Marine Air Reserve" contestant

program for 1959.

With regard to the 100 per cent qualification, Capt Banks indicated that it was the result of an intensive program on the part of the members. He said, "I was so happy, I could have jumped off a mountain . . . that is, if Parris Island had one."

It was the first time the Lexington unit ever qualified 100 per cent of its company personnel on the rifle range. Last year, the 61st missed the top mark by three shooters while qualifying at Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, N.C.

Commenting on their training, Capt Banks stated, "In taking everything into consideration, we think this is by far the finest Summer training we have had in any one of our six annual field sessions." He added, "The depot personnel have been terrific in meeting every need of the company."

This year also marked the highest attendance at Summer camp for the Lexington unit. A total of 103 members attended.

According to Capt Banks, the 61st is considered one of the best companies in the Fifth Marine Corps Reserve and Recruitment District.

The company awarded a trophy to ASSgt William N. Isaacs, who blasted the bull's-eye for a total 236x250, to set the pace for 20 other Reserve members who qualified as Expert Riflemen.

ASSgt Jim Lovelady
ISO, MCRDep, PI, S.C.

Lansing Centennial

When Lansing, Mich., celebrated its centennial this year, members of the 50th Infantry Company, USMCR, became involved in the three-month observance from start to finish.

One of the highlights of the centennial program was Lansing's "History of Transportation Parade," which included many old-model cars, the Marine Corps Drum and Bugle Corps, the Reserve unit's Drum and Bugle Corps,

and a reenactment of the Iwo Jima flag raising.

Each evening, the Reservists staged an attack on a fortified position during the outdoor pageant.

Reservists also were on hand to escort the reigning lady to the auditorium stage for the crowning of the Centennial Queen.

Cited for their efforts during the centennial observance, the 50th Infantry Company Reservists received a certificate of appreciation from Mr. H. Andrew Hays, centennial chairman.

50thInfCo, USMCR
Lansing, Mich.



Official USMC Photo

BGen Fondahl retired in D.C.
after 39 years with the USMCR

Polaris Launching

High speed motion pictures of the launching of a Polaris missile involved the use of a Jacksonville, Fla., Marine Air Reserve Squadron helicopter, which served as a platform for the aerial photography.

HMR-765 was selected to carry the cameramen aloft because the helicopters employed by the unit fly with an exceptional stability, and can hover for long periods of time.

Major I. V. Babcock, of Orlando, Fla., piloted the craft which "anchored" about a quarter of a mile from the launching ship and about 1000 feet high.

Immediately after the successful shoot, the helicopter, using a rescue hook, collected other official film shot by cameramen in surrounding surface vessels, and returned the film to the mainland. The film was then transferred to a jet fighter waiting at Patrick Air Force Base. About two hours later, the film was in the office of the Department of Defense, Washington, D.C.

AMSGt J. A. Parham
HMR-765, MARTD USNS,
Mayport, Fla.
END



Official USMC Photo

Twelve "Keystone" state Marine Reserve units combined their efforts in Operation RES-AG-FEX. Both air and ground forces participated



"... and, besides that, the latest edition of the *Guidebook for Marines* tells all about the new rank structure and the 8-man drill."

The latest edition of the *Guidebook for Marines* is selling fast and that is no jest. Copies on sale at all Marine Corps Exchanges, still \$1.50.

NEW UTILITY CAP

IN AN organization as proud and concerned about its appearance as the Marine Corps, uniforms are important matters. However, any changes or modifications in uniforms—even those considered as needed improvements—rarely take place overnight. Old stocks on hand, the ponderous procurement and supply system, inertia and just plain attitude resistance, all keep the uniform wheels from turning fast. Occasionally, something new and of wide interest does issue from the complex machinery. The latest production is a newly proposed utility cap.

For many years, dating back to the latter days of World War II, there has been a widespread and growing opinion that the current type of utility cap leaves much to be desired in military appearance and distinctiveness. It is not up to the rest of our standards for uniform and military appearance and it does not compare favorably in quality or looks with similar headgear worn in other military services. In fact, no other military organization in the world wears such a nondescript cap. Only in civil prisons and in certain building and mechanical trades is a cap of the same style even acceptable.

The present version of the utility cap evolved from a similar Army cap issued to Marines of the First Marine Division in Australia when re-equipping after Guadalcanal. The basic cap style was derived from a civilian type of engineer's or laborer's cap. Over the years, in an effort to give a military flavor and shape to the cap, the Marines had a stiffener added to the front of the crown and stamped on the emblem. None of these attempts to modify or improve this cap has been considered successful insofar as appearance or serviceability are concerned. The more discriminating wearers have complained about the cap for years. It is generally considered unsatisfactory because it is shapeless, it shrinks, it takes on a variety of faded hues, is unmilitary and cheap-looking. It does nothing to add to the military appearance of the wearers.

Finally, this past year, the dissatisfaction with the utility cap reached such a degree at Headquarters, Marine Corps, that Marines at Henderson Hall were ordered to *not* wear the cap. They have substituted the Winter or Summer garrison cap—until such time as a suitable replacement for the utility cap



is determined. Subsequently, the Permanent Marine Corps Uniform Board was given the project of recommending a satisfactory and acceptable replacement for the current-issue, utility cap.

The Uniform Board initially established the desirable characteristics of an improved utility cap. It was deemed necessary to establish certain criteria which a utility cap should meet. The Board determined that an acceptable cap include the following features:

Have a distinctive Marine Corps style. Be essentially American in appearance. Be uniform, military and smart in appearance. And be washable and dry-cleanable.

They wanted a cap that would retain its appearance after crushing and packing. It was desirable to have it ventilated and insulated.

The Board desired that a new cap be shrink-resistant and afford some proof against wind and rain. It should be manufactured at an acceptable cost, i.e., under \$1.50—and it should be in the standard shade of Marine Corps green.

There appeared to be no point in attempting further modifications to the present cap. It is considered basically unsatisfactory.

In view of the fact that the utility clothing constitutes the principal training and field service uniform for FMF units, even under extreme weather conditions, it was considered desirable to retain a cap with the sun visor.

All of these above criteria tended to eliminate either the garrison cap or the previously considered beret from the field of consideration.

However, only so much can be done with the design of a cap that includes all of these features.

The cap industry was consulted on the latest ideas and designs in outdoor

and sport-type caps. They demonstrated the newest materials and types of caps with the desirable military characteristics. They then made up seven or eight different styles and types of caps. They were all generally similar in shape and visor, having variations in the patterns of the crown.

Four cap styles were considered most acceptable and worthy of the consideration of the full Permanent Marine Corps Uniform Board. The best features of these caps were incorporated in a composite model which the cap manufacturers were asked to create. The present new cap under test is the result of this selection.

It is essentially similar to the popular and widely used sport caps that have been on the market for years. This cap has a slightly smaller and more military visor and, of course, it is of better material—a new and sturdy fabric called a wind resistant poplin that has shape retaining characteristics with an insulated inner surface material of curon (nylon). With the small metal Marine Corps emblem worn by all ranks on the front of the cap—it promises to appear more like an item of uniform than the present issue cap and should be well received.

The utility uniform has often been described as merely working clothing with the implication that appearance was of little or no concern. In actual fact, utility clothing is worn a great deal by a large portion of the Marine Corps during working hours. Smart and military appearance of troops are considerably influenced by the uniforms worn. A better-looking cap should help all commands turn out better-looking units for the many formations where the utilities are worn. It should also improve impressions of the public who see Marines in this clothing—and, even more important, effect the pride of the individual Marine in his appearance. Also, this better quality cap will result in economies of supply. Longer wear will reduce requirements for supply stocks of caps.

Selected organizations will be designated to field test this cap in the near future and report back to the Uniform Board on their reactions.

It is hoped that this improved cap, along with the more military cut of the new utility shirts and trousers which have been issued in recent years, will result in a more uniform and satisfactory appearance of Marines wearing this clothing. Perhaps we can then change the nomenclature from "utility clothes" and dignify these items with the more appropriate title of "field uniforms," i.e., field cap, shirt and trousers. Certainly the clothing Marines fight in deserves the *number one* place in our uniform wardrobe.

END

★ ★ ★ ★

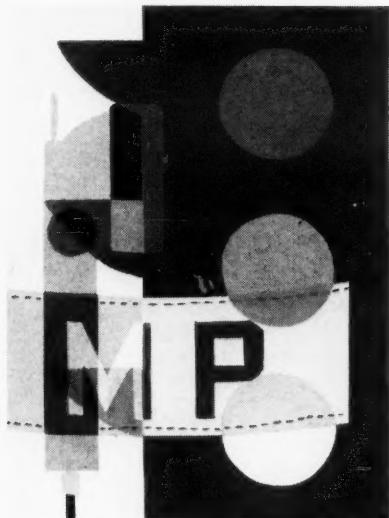
IF I WERE COMMANDANT

Checks for \$25.00 have been mailed to the writers of the letters which appear on these pages. Leatherneck will continue to print—and pay for—ideas expressed by readers who have sincere constructive suggestions for a better Corps. If you were Commandant, what would you do? Your answer may bring you a check. Write your suggestions in the form of a double-spaced typewritten letter of not more than 300 words, and mail to Leatherneck, P. O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C. Be sure to include your name, rank, and service number. Letters cannot be acknowledged or returned.

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would initiate a change in the communication requirement for a Military Police Company. According to the present T/O an MP Company rates a sergeant 2533 (Radio Telegraph Operator). I would change this to a sergeant 2531 (Field Radio Operator). The Table of Allowance for a Military Police Company includes PRC-10s and PRC-6s. These are voice radios and a person trained in CW is not needed to operate them; a Field Radio Operator can do this job.

The primary mission of these radios would be for traffic control during an operation. A sergeant 2531



(Field Radio Operator) can set up and operate these voice radios, thereby relieving a 2533 (Radio Telegraph Operator) for more important duties at a higher level of command. This change would not only benefit

the Marine Corps but the individual as well, because he does not receive the continuous training with international Morse Code that he needs to keep him proficient in his MOS of 2533 (Radio Telegraph Operator).

ASSgt Nicholas M. Radel
1071573

Dear Sir:

If I were the Commandant of the Marine Corps, I would cause a policy to be adopted whereby all Staff Non-commissioned Officers, enrolled in the Officers Extension School Courses, have a letter of enrollment filed in their permanent record at Headquarters Marine Corps, this action to be taken by the Director of the Extension School upon application by the individual concerned.

This letter would remain in the individual's jacket until such time as the Director of the Extension School notifies the Commandant of the Marine Corps that the applicant has been disenrolled or has completed the course. Upon completion, the diploma would then replace the letter of enrollment.

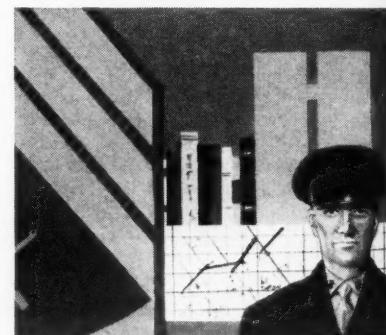
In view of the fact that it takes considerable time and effort on the individual's part, I believe more recognition is due this program as an incentive to the Marine and a benefit to the Marine Corps.

I would further direct that recognition of some type be given by the promotion boards. This would further the Marine's desire to improve his military knowledge and bearing and acquire the self-gained prestige that is only attained by the individual.

The present system affords recognition only when the course has been completed and a diploma filed in the

individual's jacket. Where most courses are completed in much shorter time, this course takes from one year to 18 months or longer. This is a considerable wait to gain credit toward a possible promotion.

I would also direct that, upon receipt of a diploma by the student's



commanding officer, the student be awarded his diploma at a ceremony and published in the station newspaper as a morale factor to not only the individual, but to the Marine Corps as a whole.

ASSgt Russell C. Worthley
653283

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would discontinue the use of the present page 3 (Record of Service NAVMC 118(3)PD for Staff NCOs and would insert in lieu thereof a page similar to the page 2 (Chronological Record of Duty Assignments NAVMC 123-(2)PD in the Officers Qualification Record.

Upon reenlistment, this page would be removed from the old Service

Record Book and inserted in the new Service Record.

With this type of record in a Staff NCO Service Record, a commanding officer can see what prior experience the NCO has had, enabling him to make both primary and additional duty assignments.

ASSgt James L. Evans
1098423



Dear Sir:

With the adoption of the new rank structure and creation of two ranks within each E-8 and E-9 pay grade, if I were Commandant, I would afford all staff noncommissioned officers the opportunity of attending the First Sergeant/Sergeant Major course.

The purpose of this would be manifold, in that the personnel attending this course would gain valuable knowledge and insight into the top enlisted ranks; they would have a better and clearer understanding of their own particular billets with that of their superiors; they would, even if later on commissioned, know the responsibilities and requisites for a First Sergeant or Sergeant Major. Further, successful completion of the course would be an additional factor in competing for advancement, for successful completion would indicate those better qualified for promotion. Attendance at the course would be only on request of the individual, and not mandatory, thereby adding another promotional consideration.

At such time as personnel are selected for First Sergeant/Sergeant Major, a refresher course could be made available for local commands to administer.

AGySgt Edward J. Connaughton
1079996

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would initiate a work sheet to be used with Page 3 of the enlisted Service Record Book, for use in connection with the issuance of conduct and proficiency markings for sergeants and below. Since these markings are a prime

factor in the computation of a Marine's promotion; their importance cannot be over-emphasized.

Upon joining a unit the platoon sergeant would take this work sheet from the man's service record and insert it in his folder with his records of the platoon. He would recommend markings monthly for the Marine and submit these work sheets at the end of each month to his platoon leader for his comments and/or changes.

In the event a new platoon leader or commanding officer takes over a unit around a marking period, it would give them a better idea of the present status of the man as to his conduct and proficiency during the period he hasn't known him.

It would help the new platoon leader or commanding officer evaluate

the individual more thoroughly in his capabilities and value to the service. If, after a three-month period in the unit, a man receives recommended low markings from his platoon sergeant or platoon leader, he can be interviewed by his commanding officer and told exactly why he is given these markings and how he can raise his markings before the semi-annual marking period comes up. This counseling would stop many future disciplinary problems on this level. I have drawn up a recommended work sheet that is very flexible. It can be used by the platoon sergeant and platoon leader to include any subject that they deem necessary to further evaluate an individual and his effectiveness in the unit.

ASSgt Nicholas M. Radel
107153
END

RECOMMENDED WORK SHEET TO BE USED WITH PAGE 3 ENLISTED SERVICE RECORD BOOK

NAME:		RANK:	DATE JD CO:		
MONTH	REGULAR DUTIES	TRAINING	ENDURANCE	PERSONAL APPEARANCE	
JANUARY					
FEBRUARY					
MARCH					
APRIL					
MAY					
JUNE					
JULY					
AUGUST					
SEPTEMBER					
OCTOBER					
NOVEMBER					
DECEMBER					

CODE: 0-1.9 Unsatisfactory
2-2.9 Fair
3-3.9 Good
4-4.4 Very Good
4.5-4.8 Excellent
4.9-5 Outstanding

REMARKS:

(Other subjects may be included i.e. Initiative, Leadership, etc.)

We-the Marines

Edited by

ASSgt Thurlow D. Ellis



AGySgt M. Mlachak, ASSgt D. Stone, ASSgt M. Tienken, and Cpl J. Purcell (L-R) winners of the

5th Technique of Instruction contest, received their trophies from LtGen Verne McCaul, Ass't CMC

Official USMC Photo

Finalists

Winners of the Fifth Annual Technique of Instruction competition at Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., were AGySgt E-6 Myron F. Mlachak, representing the Second Marine Division, who took top honors among the Staff NCO instructors, and Cpl E-4 John R. W. Purcell, who represented the Third Marine Division in the Sergeants and below class.

AGySgt Mlachak chose "Preparation for Promotion" as the title of his 20-minute presentation, while Cpl Purcell instructed on the topic of "Survival in the Water."

Second Place honors among Staff

NCOs went to ASSgt E-5 Duke V. Stone, representing the First Marine Aircraft Wing. ASgt E-4 Michael A. Tienken captured the honors for Non-Fleet Marine Force Units, East Coast, in the Sergeants and below category.

Other finalists in the competition, sponsored jointly by the Marine Corps Institute and *Leatherneck Magazine*, were AMSgt E-7 Edward J. Spahr, Third Marine Aircraft Wing; ASSgt E-5 Albert E. Metts, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific; ASgt E-4 Samuel L. Moyer, Non-Fleet Marine Force Units, West Coast; and ASgt E-4 John W. Moody, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific.

ISO, MCI
Wash., D. C.

Marine Matador

According to PFC Riley Martin, 22-year-old member of Marine Barracks, Rota, Spain, "The most fearful moment a torero faces is when the trumpet sounds the signal for the bull's entrance into the ring—it's a fantastic feeling of anxiety . . . like I have never experienced anywhere else." He had just killed his first bull in a Spanish bull ring.

Martin, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Riley Martin, of Detroit, Mich., successfully fought and killed a bull in a full-scale "novillada," (fight with three-year-old bulls) in the Plaza de Toros in Puerto de Santa Maria—

rated as the third largest bull ring in Spain, and the second in prestige.

Matador Martin is believed to be the first member of the U.S. Forces in Spain to fight a bull. Records indicate that, in 1958, a Navy lieutenant fought a fighting cow.

Described as a large animal with extremely wide horns and a bad eye, the bull refused to charge the "peons" (capemen who test the animal so the matador can see how it will charge).

After the fight, the fans agreed that to kill this animal would have been difficult even for experienced matadors. When the bull finally decided to fight, it tossed its head from side to side, bringing the deadly horns within inches of Martin's body.

During one pass, Martin was thrown to the ground and almost gored, but he was able to regain his matador stance, and continued to fight to a victory.

Martin worked the bull by using such passes as the right- and left-handed naturales, described as dangerous even for experienced matadors.

During one of the passes, a trumpet blast split the air. This was the signal for the "Moment of Truth." Silence overtook the stands for the spectators, both Spanish and American, honored and respected this stranger

Standing in front of the bull, Martin's left side was exposed to the horns. Sighting down the slightly curved sword, aiming for a point between the horns, he lunged as the bull charged—the thrust was good.

On Martin's list of great bullfighters is Manolete, killed in a corrida in 1949. "His art was supreme," exclaimed Martin, who became interested in bull-



Official USMC Photo

For their heroic action at Camp Pendleton, Calif., three 1st Division men were awarded Navy-Marine Corps Medals by Gen E. Snedeker

fighting after seeing his first fight in Mexico.

PIO
USN Activities
Rota, Spain

Heroic Trio

A stirring climax to a chance adventure occurred on the 11 Area parade field when Navy-Marine Corps Medals were awarded to LCpls E-3 Robert N. Thyen, Robert L. Bauer and Martin

R. Pingel, all of the Eleventh Marines, First Marine Division.

Their adventure began about 5:00 p.m., March 21, 1959, while the trio was driving toward the San Luis Rey Gate, Camp Pendleton, Calif., and noticed a small civilian aircraft apparently in trouble. "The engine just conked out," the trio stated.

Unable to do anything, the Marines had to watch as the plane crashed just south of the Marine reservation.

"We got out of the car and ran toward the plane," said Bauer, "but it was already afire and so hot we could hardly approach it. We got the pilot and carried him about 50 yards away, and covered him with a blanket from the car."

While two of the Marines administered first aid, and treated the pilot for shock, the third ran to a nearby farmhouse and asked the occupants to call an ambulance and the fire department.

The pilot, James G. Saftig, of Ocean Beach, Calif., was taken to the Camp Pendleton hospital where he was treated for extensive burns and lacerations. His injuries proved fatal.

Although none of the Marines was seriously injured during the rescue, Pingel received burns on both hands from the hot fuselage.

For their act of heroism, each of the Marines was meritoriously promoted to lance corporal, but the climax of the adventure came when Major General E. W. Snedeker, CG, First Marine Division, presented each man with the Navy-Marine Corps Medal.

ISO
MCB, CampPen, Calif.

Special Menu

Warmer Kartoffelsalat! This is what
TURN PAGE



Official USN Photo

Believed to be the first American serviceman to fight a bull in Spain, PFC Riley Martin placed his sword during the "Moment of Truth"

WE—THE MARINES (cont.)



Marines of the Nicosia, Cyprus, American Consulate, display an award for meritorious service

they called hot potato salad as German dishes were featured on a special noon menu recently at Camp Lejeune, N.C.

Second in a series of special menus to be offered monthly, the German meal was served with all the trimmings. Women Marines added to the German atmosphere by wearing sleek jumper-type dresses and high collared white blouses as they served the chow.

The first dinner of the special menu series was Chinese.

Menu for the German meal consisted of Morgenrot Suppe (chicken soup); Sauerkraut; Warmer Kartoffelsalat (potato salad); Kasseler Ripperper (pork chops); Kopfsalat Mit Speck (wilted lettuce with bacon); Milchbroetchen (hot rolls); Zitronen Creme (lemon cream pudding); and Kalter Tee (iced tea). German style music was provided for additional atmosphere.

Captain L. P. Day, base food service inspector, conceived the idea for the monthly specials. ASSgt Benjamin Griffith was responsible for preparing the dinner.

ISO
MCB, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

TV Marathon

Marine recruiters helped the Louisville, Ky., annual Crusade for Crippled



Official USN Photo
HMC R. E. Wilhon pointed out the official MAG-II dispensary sign to Lt M. Klatt, MC, USN



Hurricane "Gracie" hit the Marine Corps Recruit Depot at Parris Island, S. C., with 100 mph winds

Official USMC Photo
and heavy rain last autumn. She left considerable damage and flooded parade grounds in her wake

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Children collect almost \$200,000 during a 17-hour television marathon, conducted by station, WHAS-TV.

The recruiters volunteered to cooperate with local taxi companies in the Crusade by accepting telephone calls from persons pledging donations, then riding the cabs to the donors' doorsteps to collect.

Working in two shifts, the recruiters started their work at 10:00 p.m. and continued until 2:00 p.m. the following day.

ASSgt Ted Scott
MCRS, Louisville, Ky.

Experienced Recruit

Typical boots arriving at Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, Calif., generally are unfamiliar with military terms, tactics and combat situations. In contrast, however, Pvt Emilien A. Parent, Platoon 248, 2d Recruit Training Battalion, is highly skilled in tactics and maneuvers. In fact, Pvt Parent is the holder of the Silver Star, Bronze Star and Purple Heart medals.

By no means a newcomer to military ways, Parent served for six years and four months in the U.S. Army, of which two years were spent in combat zones in Korea.

While serving with the 32d ROK Regiment near Osan, in September, 1950, Parent's platoon was pinned down by heavy machine gun fire. According to Parent, "I got mad seeing my buddies shot down," so he crossed a small ravine which separated the platoon from the enemy, and singlehandedly wiped out three machine gun nests, using only his carbine and bayonet.

Out of the battle, raged between himself and 14 enemy, only Parent emerged. During the encounter, however, he received bayonet wounds which put him in the Tokyo Annex Hospital for almost four months.

Later, while serving with the 3d Battalion, Fifth Regimental Combat Team, Parent was awarded the Bronze Star for carrying a wounded Army officer 43 miles to the nearest aid station. The trip took three days.

In April, 1954, Parent decided he would try a hitch in the Marine Corps, but while waiting for the recruiter to bring the enlistment papers, he got itchy feet, and reenlisted in the Army.

Again he was sent to Korea, this time as a member of the Korean Communications Zone, and after his discharge in 1957, he returned to his home. In July of this year, he tried again, and finally succeeded in joining the Marine Corps.

ASgt H. M. Johnson
ISO, MCRD
San Diego, Calif.
END

SEPTEMBER CRAZY CAPTION WINNER

Submitted by
AGySgt Robert J. O'Donnell
Marine Recruiting Sub-Station
Post Office Building
Reading, Pa.

"Like, I told you, Man, it was
really Tun Coffee House."



Here's another chance for readers to dream up their own Crazy Captions. *Leatherneck* will pay \$25 for the craziest caption received before February 1. It's easy. Think up a crazy caption for the cartoon below, print it on the line under the cartoon and fill in your name and complete address. Tear out the cartoon and coupon and mail to *Leatherneck Magazine*, P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D.C.

The winning caption will be published in the March issue.



NAME

ADDRESS IN FULL

Transfers



Each month *Leatherneck* publishes names of the top pay grade personnel transferred by Marine Corps Special Orders. We print as many as space permits. These columns list abbreviations of both old and new duty stations.

This feature is intended primarily to provide information whereby Marines may maintain a closer contact with this important phase of the Corps.

This listing is for information purposes only, and is NOT to be construed as orders. It is subject to HQMC modifications.

E9

DAILY, Joseph W (0399) 1stMarDiv to 6thInfBn
HOWARD, Ralph E (0399) 2dMarDiv to 11thInfBn
LAKE, Wayland (0399) 6thInfBn to 2dMarDiv
MAGRATH, William D (1899) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamLej
SNYDER, Eugene W (0399) 1stMAW to 1stMarDiv
WILSON, Robert E (0799) 3dMarDiv to MCB 29 Palms

E8

CARL JR, Clement C (1898) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps CamLej
MUGFORD, John F (0141) 2dMarDiv to 11thInfBn
YANOVITCH, William J (0398) 1stMar-Brig to MB NS SFran

E7

AGPILAR, Antonio (6412) 1stMAW to MAG-32
ANGOTTI, Randolph (3537) 2dMarDiv to MCS Quant
ARMSTRONG, Charles R (6613) MAD Mts to MCAS ElToro
BARNETT, Clayton R (4312) 4thMCRD to HQMC
BEASLEY JR, William J (3049) H&SBn FMFPac to MCSA Phila
BEGGS, Garry H (0369) 86thInfCo to 1stMarDiv
BODNAR, Stephen A (6513) 2dMAW to MCAS ElToro
BROWN, Phillip B (1381) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
BUSCH, Charles F (2141) ForTrps FMFLANT to 29 Palms
BYARS, Raymond F (0811) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
CARR, Raymond B (2529) 1stMarDiv to H&SBn FMFPac
CASELLI, Theodore M (0369) 3dMarDiv to HQMC
CROSBY, Jack R (3516) MCS Quant to MB WashDC
DALBY, Delmar M (0141) HQMC to MCB CamPen
DE LOACH, Jack P (0369) 4thRIFCo to 2dMarDiv
DUNDEK, Clarence A (0141) 4thMCRD to MCS Quant
FAIRMAN, Ralph A (6412) 3dMAW to MCAS ElToro
FARR, Bernard E (5519) 1stMAW to MCB 29 Palms
FLANAGAN, Philip E (3049) 2dMarDiv to HQMC
FRYER, Rex C (4321) Bridgeport Calif to MCB CamPen
GAYNO, James T (1381) HQMC to 2dMarDiv
HANVILLE, Robert R (6613) MAD Pt MCRD SDiego
GRIFFIN, James E (3051) ForTrps to Mugu to MCAS ElToro
HARE, Noel E (6511) MCS Quant to MCAS ElToro
HALORD, Donald E (3071) 1stMAW to MAG-32
HEATHCOCK, James B (2529) Bridgeport Calif to MCB CamPen

MILBY, John L (6413) MCAS ElToro to MCAS ElToro FFT
MOORE, Thomas E (6511) AirFMFPac to MCAS ElToro
MUSKETT, Virgil D (3371) 1stMAW to ForTrps CamLej
NEFF, James C (3049) UCSFA SFran to MCB CampBenton
O'CONNELL, George A (0141) 2dMAW to HQMC
OLIVER, Scotia D (0369) 57thInfCo to 1stMarDiv
RANGE, Hiram S (0141) HQMC to 1stMarDiv
REED, Joe W (1381) 2dSPGruCo to MCB CampBenton
ROBINSON, William A (6631) MAD Jax to MCAS ElToro
ROUSSEAU, Max (0141) 1stMAW to FMFPac 29 Palms
SCHIAVONE, Frank (0369) 9thMCRD to 1stMarDiv
SCHEEL, Lester L (3049) 1stMAW to HQMC
SHARMAN, Howard J (6413) 2dMAW to MCAS ElToro
SILVA, Earl F (3421) 12thMCRD to 3dMAW
SIMPKINS, Joseph W (3049) 2dMarDiv to HQMC
SMITH, Charles H (3049) MCSC Albany to Ft Belvoir Va
SMITH, Maynard E (3071) 1stMAW to 3dMAW
SMITH, Robert R (6715) Olathe Kans to MCAS ElToro
SNYDER, Arthur E (0369) 2dMarDiv to MMS Subic Bay
SPALDING, Fred C (0369) 58thInfCo to 1stMarDiv
STARR JR, Frank B (4111) MCS Quant to 1stMarDiv
STEWART, William (6661) Olathe Kans to MCAS ElToro
TOTH, Julius C (3049) 75thInfCo to HQMC 29 Palms
WHITAKER, Robert C (0141) 11thInfCo to 2dMarDiv
WILSON, William W (0141) 1stMAW to MCB CamPen
WINTERS, Ellsworth R (2529) 3dMAW to H&SBn FMFPac
ZARRELLA, Vincent (3049) 1stMarDiv to NOTS China Lake

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ADDIS, Clifford E (1169) 3dMarDiv to MCB 29 Palms
AINES, Maxwell L (3537) MCS Quant to MCRD PI
ANDERSON, James M (0141) 4thMCRD to MCB CampPen
ARCHER, William H (1169) 2dMarDiv to Portsmouth
ARMSTRONG, Neil E (0369) 1stMarDiv to NAS Miramar
BARNUM, Edward M (4312) NAS Dr to MCB 29 Palms
BASCO, Claude J (0141) 1stMAW to SDiego
BATCHER, Robert C (4111) MCAS Kaneoche Bay to HQMC
BEN, Ernest R (6613) MAD Mts to 2dMAW
BINKO, Stanley (3061) 1stMAW to MCAS CherPt



EIToro
 FMFPac
 MAW to
 SFran
 C to InfCo
 C to Inf
 InfCo to
 MAD Jax
 MAW to
 MCRRD
 MAW to
 MCRRD
 CRD to
 2dMarDiv
 C Albany
 MAW to
 Kans to
 BarDiv to
 To Int
 CS Quant
 the Kans
 InfCo to
 16thInfBn
 MAW to
 3dMAW
 1stMarDiv
 ArDiv to
 Quant to
 4thMCRD
 2dMarDiv
 1stMarDiv
 MAW to
 NAS Dr
 MAW to
 MCAS
 Mfs to
 MAW to

BLOMBERG, Robert E (0369) 1stMarDiv to Brigr to 59thInfCo
BLUM, Leroy J (1371) 3dMarDiv to MAG-32
BOYLE, Thomas P (6614) MCAS CherPt to MCAS EIToro
BRAGG JR, Lamar H (0369) 2dMarDiv to NCRD PI
BREWER, Richard G (4111) MCB CamPen to MCAS Kancot Bay
BROWN, William A (1371) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamPen
BURT, George E (0369) 37thInfCo to 1stMarDiv
CARR, Herman (6611) MCAS CherPt to MCAS EIToro
CAVEN, Raymond L (3049) 3dMarDiv to HQMC
CAZAD, Bert T (3049) MCS Quant to HQMC
CLAGG, Cameron A (6511) 1stMarDiv to 2dMAW
CLEERE, Claude W (3537) ForTrps FTR to MCS Quant
COWLERY, Frank (0811) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
COOPER, Eldon L (1861) MCS Quant to ForTrps CamLej
CUPPLES, Edward M (3371) MB Phila to ForTrps FMFLant
DAVIS, Elden A (6412) 1stMarDiv to NAS LBeach
DAVIS, Sidney B (0369) 2dMarDiv to 4thRIFCo
DEMBOROWSKI, William (1841) MCSC Albany to ForTrps CamLej
DESSER, George I (1371) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamPen
DITTMAR, Frank L (3516) MCAS Phila to 2dMarDiv
DONALDSON, Robert F (1841) MCSC Albany to ForTrps CamLej
DONATELLI, Biagio (0369) 68thInfCo to 2dMarDiv
FATE, William W (2771) 2dMarDiv to MCB WashDC
FINCH, Paul F (3049) MCSC Barstow to 1stMarDiv
FLURRY, Coy L (0141) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamLej
FLYNN, Thomas J (6511) 3dMAW to N.Y. Chinc Lake
GARDINER, Calvin B (6511) AirFMFPac to MCAS EIToro
GODFREY, Benjamin L (3049) 1stMarDiv to 14thRIFCo
GOFTON, Gerald A (6541) 1stMAW to MCS Quant
GREEN, Jack C (0761) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps 29 Palms
GROSS, John B (0369) 2dMarDiv to MCB Sub-N Lon
GUAY, Lucien D (3211) ForTrps FMFPac to MCSC Barstow
HAMMOND, Robert R (3537) ForTrps FMFLant to MCS Quant
HUGHT, William G (1371) 1stMAW to ForTrps CamLej
HAWLEY, Bryan G (7041) 2dMAW to MCAS EIToro
HENDRICKSON, Rodney V (6413) MCAS CherPt to MCAS EIToro
HENRY JR, Carl E (0369) MCS Quant to HQMC
HEITZMAN, Robert M (3516) MCAS Phila to ForTrps CamLej
HILL, William H (2771) 1stMarDiv to ForTrps CamLej
HOLMAN, John H (1841) MCS Quant to ForTrps CamLej
HOOD, Frank J (1833) MCS Quant to ForTrps CamLej
HOWARD, Michael P (3516) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
HOOVER, Marion E (3371) 5thMCRRD to MCRD PI
JUDEDEAN, Charles W (3516) 1stMAW to 1stMarDiv
KEANE, Thomas T (2511) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamPen
KINSLOW, George C (0811) 8thMCRRD to MCB CamPen FFT
KIRK, Harvey O (0369) 2dMarDiv to 68thInfCo
KNIGHT, Charles E (1169) MAG-32 to ForTrps 29 Palms
KUHN JR, William N (1169) New River to HASSB FMFPac
LAZERATION, JR, John (6413) MCS Quant to MCAS EIToro
LITTLE, Robert J (1449) ForTrps FMFLant to HQMC
LOWE, Donald L (3421) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamPen
LOWE, Walter C (1371) 2dMarDiv to HQMC
MARIOTT, Charles R (6727) 3dMAW to MCAS EIToro
MARTIN, Donald J (0369) 3dMarDiv to MCRD PI
MCDR, Douglas G (6412) MAG-32 to MCAS EIToro
MC CARTHY, JR, William J (3211) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamPen
MC CLURE, Donald W (6613) MAD Mfs to 3dMAW
MORRIS, Atticus R (2131) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
MURPHY, John A (3537) MCAF Santa Ana to MCB CampPen
NASH JR, Carl M (7113) NAS Jax to 2dMAW
NELSON, LeRoy L (3516) 1stMAW to HQMC
NEGREK, SR, Benjamin J (4631) 3dMarDiv to MCRD PI
NICHOLSON, Nick K (0741) 1stMarDiv to MCB 29 Palms
NILSEN, Raymond E (5537) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
O'DONNELL, William J (4111) MCRD PI to HASSB FMFPac
ORE, Howard B (1833) 9thMCRRD to 1stMarDiv
PALMER, James W (1811) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamPen
PAYNE, Lawrence E (0369) 21stRIFCo to 1stMarDiv

PEREZ, Arthur (0369) 2dMarDiv to MCRD PI
PERRY, Bert B (3537) 3dMAW to 1stMarDiv
PETERSON, Elmer A (6413) 2dMAW to MCAS EIToro
PITMANN, David B (6413) MCAS CherPt to MCAS EIToro
POWELL, Robert H (0811) 2dMarDiv to HQMC
PRICE, David L (4131) MCB CamPen to Bridgeport Calif
PRINGLE, Doyle W (6614) MAD Mfs to 2dMAW
QUINN, Norman (0369) 2dMarDiv to 10thInfCo
REIGLE, William A (3071) 1stMAW to 2dMAW
REINHART, Claude A (0441) 1stMarBri to MCRD SDiego
RENEAU, Albert P (1169) 1stMAW to ForTrps CamLej
RICHARD, Edward H (2131) MCS Quant to ForTrps 29 Palms
ROBISON, James A (4111) MCS Quant to H&SB FMFPac
ST GERMAIN, Richard (3121) MCB CamPen to MCB HQMC
SCHAFER, Richard W (0141) 1stMAW to MCS Quant
SCHWARTZ, John C (6413) MCS Quant to MCAS EIToro
SMITH, Lester W (0141) 1stMAW to MCB CamPen
SNIER, Walter I (0751) 9thMCRRD to MOS 29 Palms
SPAETH, Raymond H (0141) 3dMarDiv to HQMC
STEBER, Edward C (0141) 1stMAW to LCreek NorVa
STEELE, William J (0811) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
STONE, Thomas (6613) MAD Mfs to HQMC
STROCKER, Carl F (3537) ForTrps FMFLant to MCS Quant
TAYLOR JR, Robert L (0369) 2dMarDiv to MCRD PI
THORPE JR, Raymond W (6413) MCB CamPen to 3dMAW
TIDWILL, William C (0202) MCSC Albany to H&SB FMFPac
TRAINER, Robert C (3049) MCSC Barstow to 1stMarDiv
TRUE, Julian M (3537) MCS Quant to 2dMarDiv
WILLIAMS, John O (1831) MCS Quant to ForTrps CamLej
WILKINS, Edward B (1861) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps CamLej
WILSON, Dennis W (0369) 3dMAW to HQMC
WISSLER, Edward E (7141) 1stMarDiv to MOS Quant
WORKMAN JR, George E (0441) ForTrps CamLej to NB NorVa
WRIGHT, Alan H (6511) 3dMAW to MCAS EIToro
YARRINGTON, Charles M (6413) 2dMAW to MCAS EIToro
ZOOK, George J (0811) 4thMCRRD to MCB CamPen

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TRANSFERS (cont.)

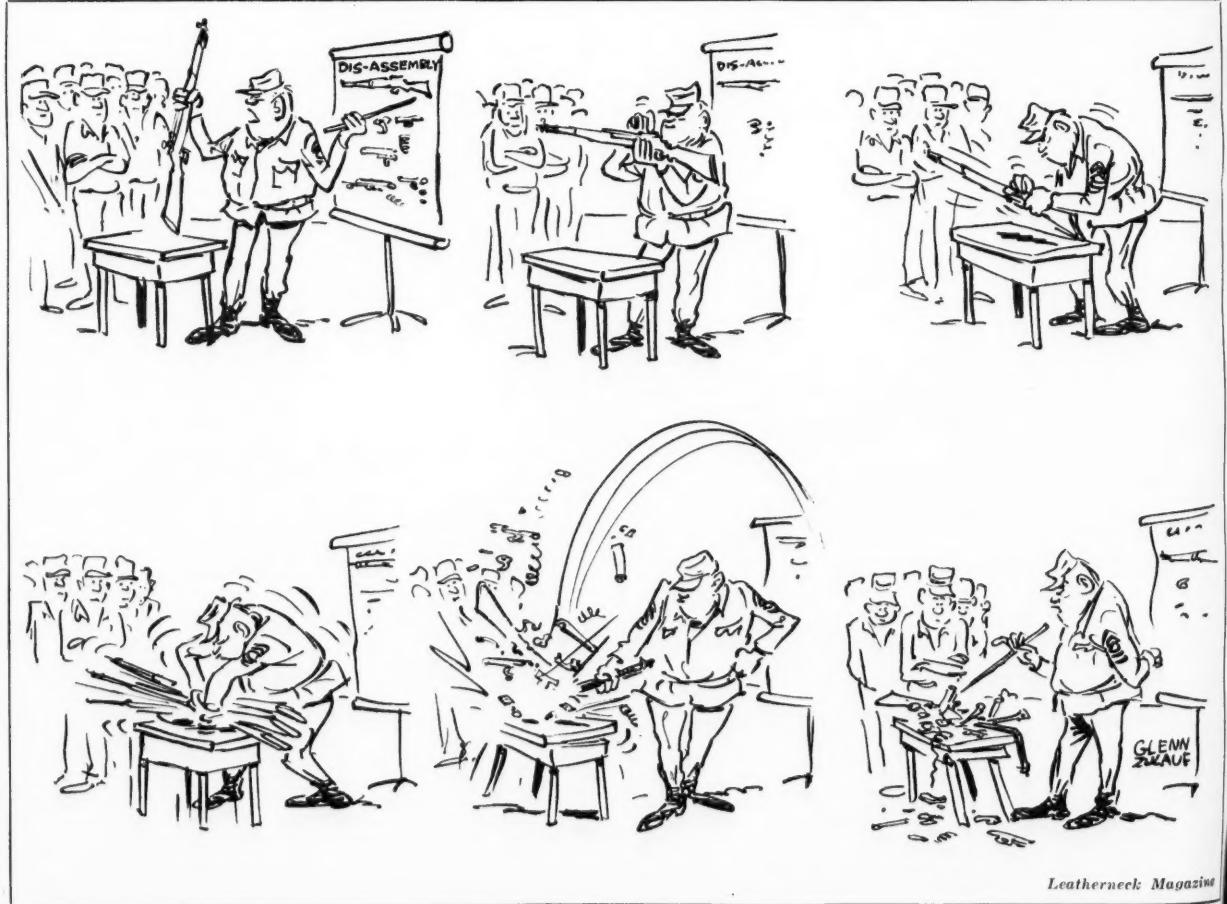
CARTER, Joseph M (0141) 1stAmTracBn to MCRD PI
 CHASER, David V (3041) 1stMAW to MCSC Barstow
 CHIRAS, Thomas J (6613) MAD Mfs to 3dMAW
 COATS, Arthur J (3071) 1stMAW to 3dMAW
 COLLINS, Daniel J (0121) 1stMAW to MCAS CherPt
 COLLINS, Paul T (0369) 2dMarDiv to MB NB Subic Bay
 COOK, Charles E (4131) ForTrps FMFLant to Subic Bay
 CORVIN, Hilliard O (0369) USS Newport News to 2dMarDiv
 COUNCE, Melvin L (4611) MCB CamPen to 3dMAW
 CURRY, Francis X (2511) 1stMAW to 1stMarDiv
 DARRACOTT, John F (0141) 1stMAW to ForTrps 29 Palms
 DAVISON, Harland C (3049) 9thMCRRD to MCSC Albany
 DAVIS JR, Frederick J (0369) 2dMarDiv to MCB NB Chash
 DEAN, George R (1811) MCS Quant to MCB CamPen
 DEATON, Jack M (6613) MAD Mfs to MCAS EIToro
 DE LEON, Lionel (6412) MAD Mfs to 2dMAW
 DEWEY, William J (6761) 1stMAW to MCAS CherPt
 DEWEY, Kenneth J (6413) 2dMAW to MCAS EIToro
 DIXON, Herman (3049) MB NB NorVa to Wilkes-Barre Pa
 DOLSON JR, Benjamin H (3211) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamLej
 DUBBS, Norman W (0141) HQMC to MCB CamPen
 DULUTH, James (1811) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps CamLej
 DUNHAM, Nathaniel K (6713) MCAS CherPt to MCAS EIToro
 DUNN, William (0141) MCB CamLej to HQMC
 EATON, George B (0811) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv

ELKINS, Robert E (3061) MCRD PI to 2dMarDiv
 ERICSON, Anita J (3041) H&SBn FMF-Pax to MCRD SDiego
 FARNER, Harold J (0231) 2dMarDiv to FMFLant NorVa
 FAUP, Raymond (6641) MCAS CherPt to MCAS EIToro
 FAYAK, Bernard A (0369) 3dInfBn to 1stMarDiv
 FISH, James D (6621) MAC-32 to MCAS CherPt
 FULLER, Oliver D (0369) MCRD SDiego to 1stMarDiv
 GALE, Ralph E (5546) 1stMarBrig to MCB 29 Palms
 GARDNER, Bernard E (3516) 1stAutMv-FldMaintCo to MCS Quant
 GIBSON, George E (0161) HQMC to 2dMarDiv
 GILL, Sam A (6731) 1stMAW to Olathe Kans
 GILMOUR, Daniel C (7041) 2dMAW to MAD USS Boxer
 GILSTRAP, Lester (2311) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps CamLej
 GIRVIN, Bobby G (0141) 2dTrkCo to MCB CamLej
 GREEN JR, Paul R (4131) 3dMAW to MCAS EIToro
 GRESHAM JR, John R (1861) ForTrps to MCAS EIToro
 GREGORY, Donald W (6613) MAD Mfs to MCRD SDiego
 GREEN, William W (2631) 1stMAW to MCAS Yuma
 GREENE, John W (3371) Subic Bay FMFLant to 1stAmphTracBn
 HALL, Robert J (1811) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps CamLej
 HAMILTON, Leon M (6727) 3dMAW to MCAS EIToro
 HAMPTON, Wilbur R (3527) MCAC Santa Ana to MCB CamPen
 HAMRICK, Phillip A (0849) 1st ANGLICO to 2dMarDiv
 HANKS, Frederick G (0369) 2dMarDiv to CinCInt NorVa
 HARBISON, Melvin W (3531) MCAC Santa Ana to 1stMarDiv
 HART JR, James A (0141) 1stMAW to MCRD PI
 HEDGES, David M (6481) MAD Mfs to MAG-26
 HICKS, Ray S (0141) 6thMCRRD to ForTrps CamLej
 HILSER, Norman R (0369) HQMC to MCB CamPen

HOLBROOK, Vernon J (0141) 5thTrkCo to 1stMarDiv
 HOOG, Veril E (0141) 2dMarDiv to Ouseley NYC
 HODGES, Marguerite (4312) 5thMCRRD to MCRD PI
 HORNE, Donald M (0369) 2dMarDiv to MCRD PI
 HUBBARD, Donald E (4671) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
 HUNLEY, Ira J (0141) 3dMarDiv to 3dMAW
 HUNTER, Frederick F (3061) 1stMarBrig to MCSC Barstow
 INMAN, Francis L (1811) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps CamLej
 JOHNSON, Evanice B (3619) MCB CamLej to MAG-32
 JOHNSON, Willard E (3516) MCS Quant to 2dMarDiv
 JOHNSON, John T (3041) 12thInfBn to 1stMarDiv
 JONES, Pat O (3111) 1stMAW to MCRD SDiego
 JONES, Walter S (6413) MCAC Santa Ana to MCAS EIToro
 JONES, William M (4131) MCS Quant to MCB CamLej
 JONES JR, William P (1519) MCS Quant to ForTrps CamLej
 KARNER, Stephen J (3041) MCB CamPen to MCB 29 Palms
 KENDIG, Dennis R (0369) 62dInfCo to 2dMarDiv
 KENT, Murray (0141) 2d75mmAAIBtry to 1stMarDiv
 KIMBRELL, Elzie M (3537) MCS Quant to ForTrps CamLej
 KLAUS, Herbert W (2561) 1stMAW to ForTrps FMFLant
 KLEIM, Theodore W (1841) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
 KNIGHT JR, Frank A (0369) 7thInfBn to 1stMarDiv
 LADSON JR, Victor (3531) ForTrps FMFLant to MCS Quant
 LANDRY, John E (0811) 1stMAW to 1stMarDiv
 LEE, William M (3531) 2dMarDiv to MCS Quant
 LEIBLER, Charles D (3516) ForTrps FM-1stMarDiv to MCS Quant
 LESTER, Verlin K (0141) 1stMarBrig to MCRD SDiego
 LEWIS, Elbert H (3311) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamLej
 LEWIS, James W (0811) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps 29 Palms

LINDSEY JR, Charles H (0231) 1stMr-Div to MARPAC FTT
 LUNDALD, Donald C (0111) MCAS Beaufort to 2dMAW
 LYSTER Edward J (2311) ForTrps FM-1stMarDiv to ForTrps 29 Palms
 MAFFETT JR, Harold K (0141) 1stMAW to ForTrps 29 Palms
 MALOON, Robert (0369) 5thTrkCo to 1stMarDiv
 MARKLAND, Frederick J (1833) 1stMar-Bri to 1stMarDiv
 MARQUEZ, Ernesto (0369) 3dMarDiv to MCSC SDiego
 MARSDEN, Bruce D (2639) 1stMAW to MCB CamPen
 MARTIN, James F (0141) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamLej
 MATHIS, Isaac J (1841) ForTrps FM-Land to MCSC Albany
 MAYER, John K (6631) 1stMAW to MAD Jay
 MC DANIEL, Francis K (0431) 1stMAW to 2dMAW
 MC DERMOTT, Patrick L (0141) 10thInfCo to ForTrps 29 Palms
 MC GROGAN, Francis L (0161) MB Phila to MCS Quant to MCRD PI
 MC MANUS, Charles G (2639) 1stMAW to 1stMarDiv
 MC WHORTER, John M (2131) 2dMarDiv to ForTrps 29 Palms
 MELANDER, Harvey H (1811) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps CamLej
 METZGER, Peter R (3516) 6thInfBn to ForTrps 29 Palms
 MOSCOE, Lawrence G (6413) MAD Mfs to 2dMAW
 MOSS, Isom (3531) ForTrps FMFLant to MCS Quant
 NEI, Stephen T (3051) MB Pearl to 1stMarDiv
 NEEDHAM, James D (0141) 3dInfBn to 1stMarDiv
 NEWBOLES, Bert W (3531) ForTrps FMFLant to MCS Quant
 NEWTON, George E (2131) MCSC Albany to ForTrps 29 Palms
 NEWTON JR, Alex G (1371) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps CamLej
 ODOM, John C (6614) 3dMAW to MCAS EIToro
 ODOR, Joseph C (1341) MCAS Phila to NAS So Weymouth
 PACE, Walter L (3061) MCAS Kaneohe Bay to MCSC Barstow

END



BULLETIN BOARD

Compiled by AMSgt Francis J. Kulluson

BULLETIN BOARD is *Leatherneck's* interpretation of information released by Headquarters Marine Corps and other sources. Items on these pages are not to be considered official.

Five Thousand E-3, E-4 Promotions Approved For Reservists

Promotions for 5000 eligible Marine Corps Reservists to the grades of lance corporal and corporal are in prospect over the next 10 months, Marine Headquarters announced recently.

The Commandant has approved 4000 promotions to pay grade E-3 and 1000 to E-4. Most of the promotions are to be awarded to members of drill-pay units. This will remedy a situation that has held up advancement of many Reservists in organized units.

Within the block of 5000 promotions, 200 E-4 and 800 E-3 promotions will be of the meritorious

type. Time in grade and testing requirements may be waived for those Marines whose performance of duty is exceptionally noteworthy and commendatory to a degree which merits accelerated promotion over other qualified Marines.

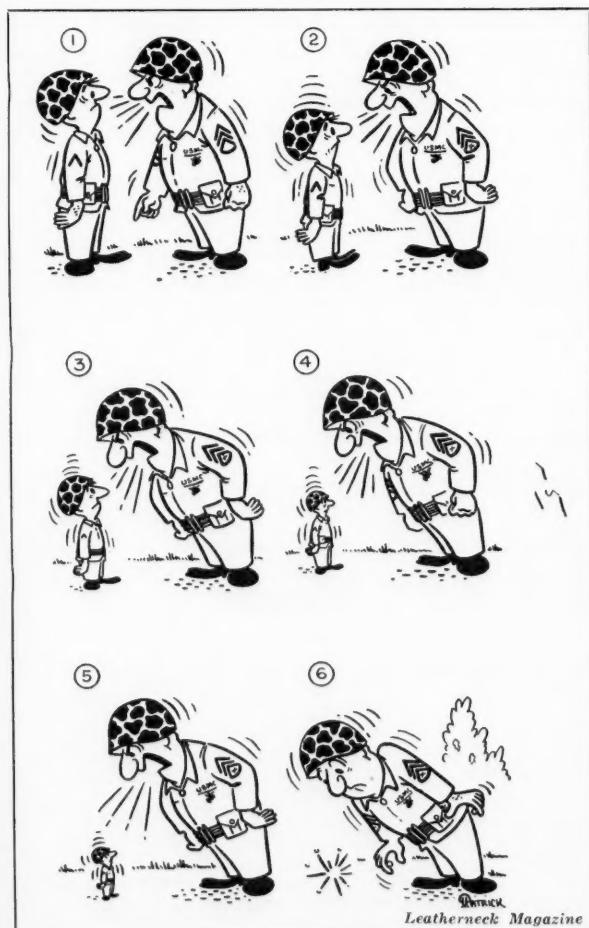
The reason so many of the promotions are going to drill-pay Reservists is somewhat involved. Actually, the Ready Reserve has a sufficient number of lance corporals and corporals to meet mobilization requirements. Mobilization requirements are what govern the enlisted promotion cycle.

The majority of Reservists who hold these rates have performed two years or more active duty, have been released, but have not joined organized units. Their ranks, however, count in the overall total authorized the Marine Corps Reserve.

On the other hand, six-month trainees have performed relatively short tours of duty and have been released as PFCs. They are faithfully going to drills but have been blocked from promotion because the longer active service groups hold most of the authorized rates.

The result has been that recently only token promotions have been authorized to E-3 and E-4. It has been more difficult to attain the rank of corporal in the Reserve than in the Regulars. Organized units have suffered from chronic shortages of lance corporals and corporals.

Now, with increased promotions authorized, both Regulars and Reservists will be on a comparative footing from a promotion standpoint. Reservists will also have a greater incentive to actively participate in drills and training.



Leatherneck Magazine

July, 1960 Final Date For World War II Veterans To Make GI Loans

World War II veterans are entering the final year in which application may be made for a GI home, farm or business loan.

Congress has set July 25, 1960, as the cut-off date in the post-war program which has already seen nearly five million World War II veterans take advantage of the GI Bill loan provisions since June 22, 1944.

The law allows an additional year, or until July
TURN PAGE

BULLETIN BOARD (cont.)

25, 1961, for the processing and actual closing of loans.

These dates do not pertain to Korea veterans, who have until January 31, 1965, to make loan applications. World War II veterans who also served in Korea are considered Korea veterans for loan purposes.

Under the GI loan program, qualified World War II veterans are offered the opportunity to obtain VA guaranteed or insured loans to (a) purchase, build or improve a home; (b) buy a farm

or farm supplies; and (c) buy or expand a business venture.

Since the program was launched, and through May 31, 1959, a total of 4,955,300 World War II veterans made GI loans for a face value of \$39,220,608,200.

Of this total 4,657,100 loans were made for dwellings; 228,400 for business ventures and 69,800 for farms and equipment.

In all, 35 percent of the eligible World War II veterans have taken advantage of the loan program. An exceptionally low record of defaults has won the approval of the nation's financial leaders and an extremely high percentage of the loans has been repaid in advance of the final due dates.

The Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps

Marines who meet the eligibility requirements may now earn commissions through the "Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps" while receiving a college education.

Marines in any enlisted grade may apply, but they must be unmarried and agree to remain unmarried until commissioned. They must be between the ages of 17 and 21, inclusive, and possess a high school education or its equivalent. No specific GCT is required.

An applicant's enlistment or extension of enlistment must not expire before September 1 of the year in which he will enter college. Upon graduation, a Marine must serve a minimum of four years as an officer.

The age limit may be waived if previous college credits have been accrued, provided the applicant will be less than 25 on July 1 of the year graduating.

Physical qualifications are determined by the

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. No waivers are permitted.

In December of the year nominated, candidates are administered a Navy College Aptitude Test. The test measures understanding of words, ability to read with understanding, comprehension of scientific principles, ability to reason logically, and ability to apply basic mathematical techniques.

Those who pass the test are sent to the Naval Preparatory School during the Summer months for further preparation for entrance to college. Candidates who successfully complete the course are then ordered to one of 52 colleges for four years of education.

If approved by the Marine Corps instructor and commanding officer of the NROTC unit, students may, upon request, enroll in the Marine Corps Naval Science Courses in their last two years of NROTC Training. Graduates are then appointed to the rank of second lieutenant in the Marine Corps or Marine Corps Reserve. END

M.C.I. notes

Infantry Courses offered for Occupational Field 03

MOST general military subjects which are required for the training of all Marines, regardless of MOS, are covered in those Marine Corps Institute courses that have been prepared for Occupational Field 03 (Infantry).

Fourteen courses for the Infantry field are presently open for enrollment. These courses include 11 general subjects required by the Marine

Corps Order on General Military Training of Enlisted Men. Thus, all Marines will find in the following courses an opportunity for professional self improvement in addition to that provided by local training programs.

03 (Infantry) Occupational Field.

03.1, .30 CALIBER MACHINE GUNS—It covers the characteristics, functioning, preventive maintenance,

conduct of crew drill, and marksmanship techniques for the Browning machine gun M1919A4.

03.2, TACTICAL EMPLOYMENT OF .30 CALIBER MACHINE GUNS—This course will provide a firm foundation in the technique of machine gun fire and the tactical employment of this weapon in offensive and defensive combat.

03.3, THE MARINE NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICER'S GUIDE TO THE INFANTRY FIELD COURSES—This course provides the noncommissioned officer with a guide to the various courses available for the Infantry field.

SIONED OFFICER—It covers the responsibilities of leadership, leadership traits, and techniques of leadership that may be used in solving leadership problems. GMST subjects included in this course are *Technique of Instruction and Security of Military Information*.

03.6, INFANTRY BATTALION ORGANIZATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND CREW-SERVED WEAPONS—It covers infantry organization, the rifle company, Marine infantry battalion communications, radio telephone procedure, and light and heavy crew-served weapons.

03.7a, TACTICS OF THE MARINE RIFLE SQUAD—This course will familiarize the student with the organization and equipment of the Marine rifle squad, methods of control utilized by small unit leaders in combat, tactics of the rifle squad in offensive operations and other special tactics. GMST subjects included in this course are: *Scouting and Patrolling, Tactics of the Fire Team and Squad, and Combat Signals*.

03.8, WEAPONS OF THE ANTI-TANK ASSAULTMAN III, ONTOS—Operation and tactical employment of the Ontos and its basic nomenclature are covered in this course for antitank assaultmen.

03.10, FUNCTIONS OF THE IN-

FANTRY STAFF, NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICER—It includes company supply procedures, intelligence, supporting arms, adjustment of fires, and the planning and conduct of an amphibious assault for the company Staff NCO.

03.11, TACTICS OF THE MARINE RIFLE COMPANY—It covers the organization missions and employment of the rifle company in offensive and defensive combat. GMST subject *Rifle Company Tactics* is included in this course.

03.12, WEAPONS OF THE ANTI-TANK ASSAULTMAN I—Instruction covers the operation and maintenance of the 3.5 inch rocket launcher and the M2A1 portable flamethrower.

03.13, TACTICS OF THE MARINE PLATOON—This course provides study in the tactics and techniques employed by the platoon acting independently or as part of a larger force. GMST subject *Tactics of the Rifle Platoon* is included.

03.14, WEAPONS OF THE ANTI-TANK ASSAULTMAN II—It will familiarize the student with the operation of the 106-mm. rifle weapons system as used by the Marine Corps. Also included is instruction on the operation and maintenance of the ½-ton, 4x4 infantry light weapons carrier, M274.

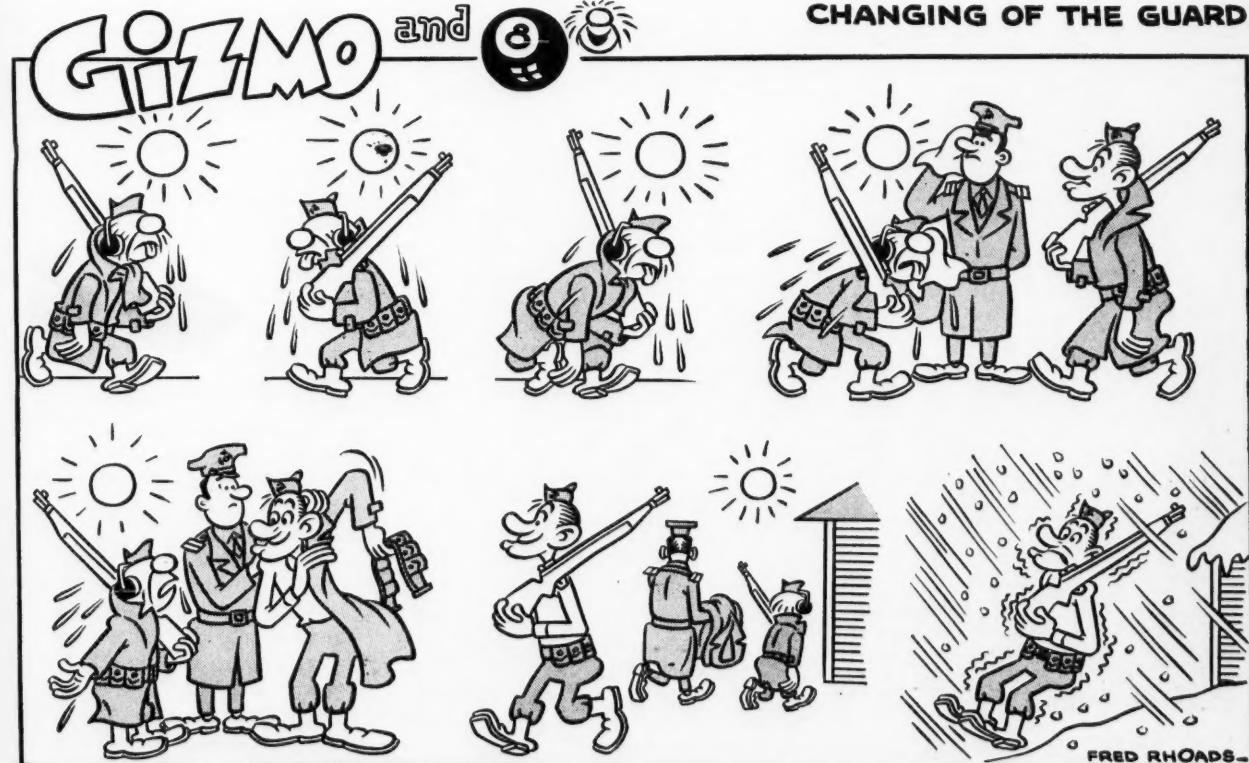
03.15, INDIVIDUAL PROTECTIVE

MEASURES—It provides instruction in the correct methods of wearing cold weather clothing and equipment, treatment of cold weather injuries, principles of camouflage and cover, and protection from atomic, biological and chemical attacks. The GMST subjects of *Individual Protection and ABC Defense* are covered in this course.

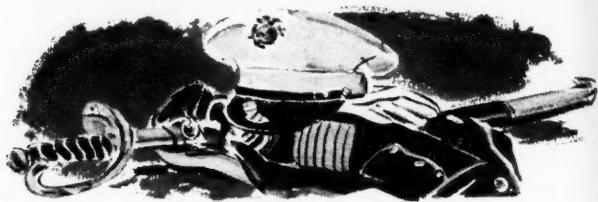
03.16, MILITARY FUNCTION IN CIVIL DISTURBANCES AND DISASTERS—The military knowledge necessary to cope with civil disturbances and disasters is presented in this course. It emphasizes the laws, policies, techniques and tactics of riot control and explains disaster relief operations and fire-fighting involving military forces. The GMST subject of *Military Functions in Domestic Disturbances* is covered in this course.

03.17, MAP AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH READING—This course will acquaint the student with this important phase of military training and will increase his effectiveness in military operations and tactical situations. Studies include the use of the compass, military symbols, map measurements and the plotting of various types of intersection and resection problems. GMST subject: *Map and Aerial Photograph Reading* is covered.

END



Once a Marine...



EACH MONTH Leatherneck will publish the names of officer and enlisted personnel who are retired from the Marine Corps. Newsworthy items concerning retired personnel will also be published. Names of retired personnel are furnished by the Separation and Retirement Branch, HQMC, and are not to be considered as orders to retirement or transfer to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve.

Edited by ASSgt Thurlow D. Ellis

SgtMaj Balko

SGTM AJ Michael P. Balko wrote "finis" to his 20-year Marine Corps career on October 1, at the Marine Corps Air Facility, New River, Jacksonville, N.C. With him, he took a personal letter from General

Randolph McC. Pate, Commandant of the Marine Corps, for his dedicated service to country and Corps.

Balko entered the Marine Corps on September 17, 1939, at the New York recruiting station, N.Y., and in December of that year, was assigned duty at Marine Corps

Schools, Quantico, Va., with BAD-1. In January, 1940, he left the schools for St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, where he served with VMS-1 for two years.

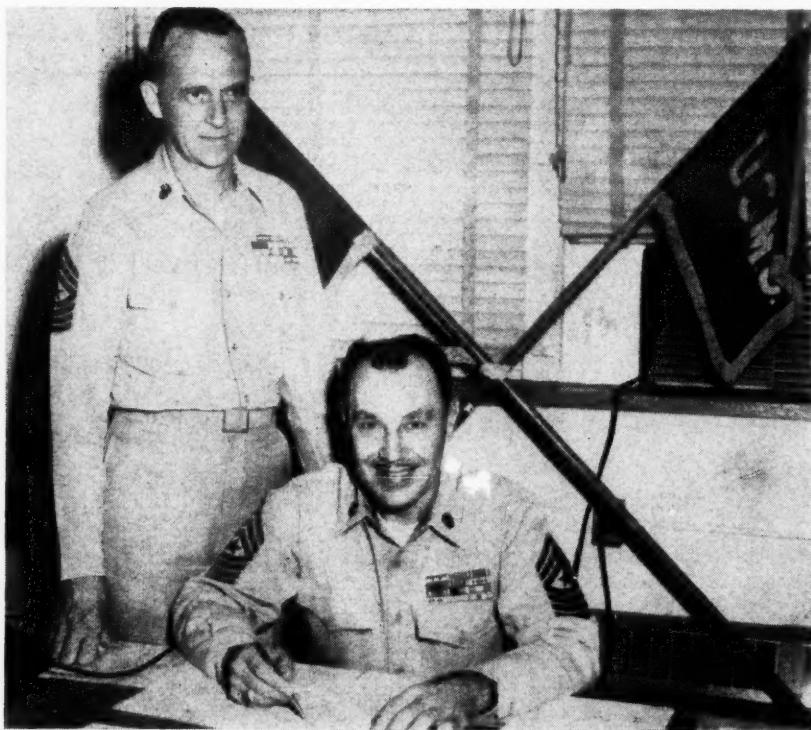
Returning to the continental U.S. in November, 1942, he was sent to Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, N.C., where he was assigned to the First Marine Air Wing as engineering chief, Fighter Attack Squadron-324. It was there he married the former Mary E. Matthews, of Princeton, W. Va.

In May, 1944, Balko became a member of Headquarters Squadron, Fourth Marine Air Wing and served as crew chief for Brigadier General Sanderson, Wing CG. He was also engineering chief for the squadron. It was while attached to the Fourth MAW, that he saw duty on Guam, Okinawa, and other Pacific islands.

Returning to Cherry Point in October, 1946, he was assigned as Noncommissioned Officer in Charge, Flight Test Line, Overhaul and Repair Department. In August, 1950, he was sent to MAG-33 in Korea, where he was engineering chief for VMF-542. While there, he participated in support operations for the Inchon landing.

Balko returned to the U.S. in 1951, and joined Marine Helicopter Squadron 262, one of the first helicopter squadrons in the Marine Corps.

When Jacksonville became the home of MAG-26, in July, 1953, he spent a short tour with the unit



Official USMC Photo
SgtMaj Michael P. Balko (seated) explained his duties to his relief, SgtMaj H. J. Lorenz. SgtMaj Balko retired after 20 years' service

prior to returning overseas in 1955. Stationed this time in Japan, he was designated Sergeant Major, MAG-16, Oppama. He returned to MAG-26 in 1956, and was assigned Sergeant Major Headquarters and Maintenance Squadron-26. In 1957, he became the Sergeant Major of MAG-26.

SgtMaj Balko, his wife, and son, Michael, Jr., live in New Bern, N.C.

ISO, MAG-26
MCMAF, New River
Jacksonville, N.C.

Transferred To Fleet Marine Corps Reserve

E-9

ALSOP JR, Irving R.	274078	9999
BALKO, Michael P.	274308	9999
HAGEMAN, Henry R.	262863	9999
KOESTLINE, William C.	255371	9999
MC KENZIE, Rufus A.	230100	9999
MUTH JR, John W.	275412	9999

E-8

CHRYSLER, Sanborn	272962	6498
COLEMAN, Edward L.	274099	0398
ENGLE, Daniel L. W.	266032	6498
HALL JR, Frank E.	276818	0398
HARWARD JR, Pleas W.	268069	0398
LIS, Thaddeus	273962	6498
LORAH, Darrel G.	274300	0398
MC QUEEN, Herbert L.	279545	0231
MICHELL, William A.	277827	3098
PENN JR, Clyde E.	267505	3098
SHIFFLETTE, Warren L.	269579	0398
SKEEN, Clinton O.	269258	3349
SIEGFREID, Ralph M.	275168	6631
TOLER, Robert C.	281612	0398

E-7

AMIS, Edwin A.	280798	3371
ANDERSEN, Darrell A.	275334	6413
ARNOLD, Lloyd G.	265675	3516
AWALT JR, George T.	279916	3049
BAUER, Arthur	281896	0141
BECK, Carl W.	282649	6413
BOYLE, Thomas J.	274049	3071
BRAYER, Jules	221992	5597
BROWN, Martin J.	279325	0741
CALHOUN, Percy L.	254525	0369
CARR, Herman	278243	6661
CARTER, Allen R.	267888	2645
CLOUSE, John J.	270044	0369
COUNTS, Lucien T.	265729	1371
DRAPE, John W.	289870	0141
FERLAS, Edmund P.	282967	0369
FRANCIS, Archie H.	250631	0369
FROSH, Lloyd J.	273998	6481
GARNER, Oscar L.	272910	0141
HALCOMB, Chester	273900	4131
HARRIS, Darnell F.	265576	3535
HENSHAW, Malcolm E.	169510	3049
KEYSER, Robert E.	282881	6761
LENNON JR, Charles A.	274761	3141
LUPEI, Cornell	274877	6613
MATTHEWS, Bob A.	274940	3516
MESERVE, Harlan W.	278459	6461
MOODY, Dwight "L."	274942	0369
MURRAY, Edward V.	278983	1811
PERKINS, Floyd M.	274016	0141
RAWCLIFFE, Charles E.	280604	6413
RICH, James E.	283106	3061
ROMEL, Joseph	277865	3049
SCARBOROUGH, Otis C.	256154	3311
SHORT, Claude R.	268187	0369
SMITH, George R.	261723	0369
SNEED, William E.	264070	0369
SOJA, Bernard F.	278888	7113
SWENSON, Earl K.	275071	4631
TAYLOR, Roscoe L.	268121	0811
THATCHER, David A.	283207	6641
WATSON, Franklin C.	261230	0141
WILLIS, James R.	263034	3049
WILCOX, Ralph M.	282671	3049

E-6

DEREWLANKA, Stanley J.	252738	0369
HARDMAN, James W.	247398	4631
HARRIS, William W.	667513	3619
KEEF, Roy L.	250479	3371
KEENAN, Joseph G.	274385	2161
NOYES, Glen V.	274001	6413
PIERCE, Lee A.	279948	1371

POLK SR, Ralph J.	409309	3371
SMITH, John O.	203367	3516
SMITH, Schyler E.	274160	1331
TINCHER, Charles R.	274705	3051
WADELL, Leonard C.	275188	6412
WEBER, Ralph W.	279254	3049
WOODRUFF, William M.	235012	3516

E-5

BARBER, Martin B.	270286	1121
BOWLES, Arthur B.	622364	6413
CHANDLER, Thomas C.	221062	0161
EPSTEIN, Cyril J.	255747	3371
WOODBURY, Raymond A.	283281	3537

END		
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Placed On Retired List (30 years)

TURNER, Joseph CWO-3

Placed On Retired List (20 years)

BALLANCE, Robert G.	BGen
DENIG JR, Robert L.	BGen
HILL, Robert E.	BGen
WALLACE, Paul E.	BGen
YOST, Donald K.	BGen
BARNES, Henry E. W.	Col
HUEY, Donald E.	Col
LAW, Edwin A.	Col
NELSON, Wallace M.	Col
SUTTS, Ben	Col
WHITE, John A.	Col
SEELY, Deryle N.	LtCol
BENAVAGE, Peter	Maj
MCEWEN JR, Charles E.	Maj
MONTAGNE, Arthur B.	Maj
BOX JR, Robert S.	Capt
MCKAY, Charles I.	Capt
TATE, Albert L.	Capt
MCLEOD, George R.	CWO-4
COX, John H.	CWO-2
GRUBBS, Mance D.	CWO-2

E-7

Placed On Disability Retired List

JOHNSTON, Samuel A.	LtCol
GRIFFIN, John H.	Maj
MAYNE, Albert H.	Capt
SNYDER, James V.	Capt
EDMONSON, James H.	CWO

Placed On Retired List (Title 10, U. S. Code)

MCWILLIE, Charles W.	Col
JOLLY, Carl L.	LtCol
SEASWORD, Carl G.	LtCol
WEEMAN, Franklin J.	Maj
ARMSTRON, William T.	Maj
SCHERMERHORN, Ingold H.	Maj

Placed On Retired List (30 years)

BETTIS, Frank A.	223027	2131
BURKE, Richard	236277	4029
DEVIN, Kenneth C.	223102	3371
ERPELDING, George H.	223901	3371
FLEEMAN, James D.	223419	3261
GRAY, Earl T.	222747	1841
HESSERT, George W.	214651	6511
JOHNSON, Gilbert H.	476200	0141
LAWHON, Jack	223507	3311
MARTY, Mathias W.	187682	2111
MUSSETT, Jack A.	223747	0141
PRITCHARD, Gilbert C.	223894	0369

E-6

ANDUZE, Jose R.	223761	0369
FIKE, Paul E.	223375	0369
STARKEY, Orville R.	223839	0369

END

Leatherneck

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Washington 13, D. C.



by W. W. Barr

Echoes From A Dusty Turntable

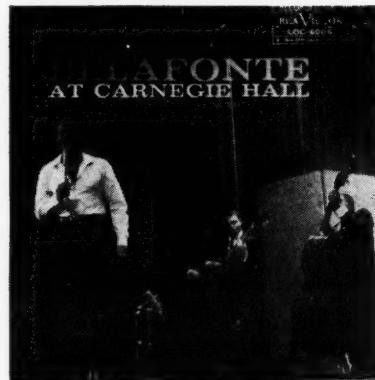
BENNY GOODMAN started it all on a Sunday evening in 1938 when he took his great band into the venerable Carnegie Hall and, in those elegant surroundings 'mid the ghosts of generations of longhair performers, rattled the rafters with a jazz concert that will be remembered for many a year. Since this first introduction to popular music, Carnegie Hall has opened

its stage doors to a number of the great of the modern entertainment scene. One of the most recent concerts of this type was performed last Spring by Harry Belafonte. Happily, for you and me, recording equipment was on hand and the entire performance was captured on wax. For the result, read the following review:

Pops and Listening Music

Belafonte at Carnegie Hall (RCA Victor LOC 6006) This two-record album was recorded during concerts given on two consecutive nights by Belafonte. There has been no re-recording—it's all there, just as it happened on the stage. The album will serve to make you wish you had been there, too. The audience must have been picked up and kept on its seat edges every minute, judging from the way the recording of the performance grabs and keeps your attention. All in all, it is a real spell-binder and we'll spin the white disc for this one (Also available in Stereo LSO 6006).

Big Band Guitar—Buddy Morrow (RCA LPM 2018) Buddy Morrow tries something different with his big band. On this LP he uses a lot of the "bum to bum bum" rock and roll beat and out in front of the band he puts a twangy electric guitar of the type the teenagers love. Well, now—on "Deep Purple," "I Cried for You" and "The Very Thought of You" it comes pretty close to real good stuff mainly because that guitar keeps the volume down. On "Scraunchy," "Tequila" and "Don't Fret," it is strictly for the rock and roll set. Maybe it would be a good one to get for your youngster—on the possibility that the good spots will get him or her interested in music rather than rock and roll. (In Stereo LSP 2018).



Your Guy Lombardo Medley—Vol. 2 (Capitol T1244) Forty selections, which have been Lombardo fan favorites over the years, are presented here as two continuous medleys. Now the lady boss at our house likes Lombardo. We do not. As a matter of fact, a goodly number of lively discussions have been held between us over the years as to the relative merits of Lombardo versus Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington or any other purveyor of jazz whom we happen to name. Neither of us wins the debate . . . Suffice it to say that the missus says this is real good foot-tappin' music—so we reckon the jillion or so other Lombardo fans will go for it too.

Charge! Felix Slatkin (Capitol ST 1270) This is a real romp for

lovers of military music—lots of brass, drums and bagpipes. Felix Slatkin will be remembered for his outstanding "The Military Band," one of the finest band records we've ever heard. In stereo, "Charge!" is a wow, roaring back and forth across the room like an unresolved fire fight in the dark. The jacket provides some sly nudges to "lovers" of brassy military music and fails to name the numbers played, but if you dig military music you will recognize most of them—the modern marches and calls particularly. It is big and noisy and it makes a wonderful stereo demonstration. (Also available in monaural #T-1270)



Jazz

Benny Goodman Performances 1937-1938 (MGM E37-88) The Benny Goodman band of the period represented here was made up of some of the greatest. The album cover on this one reads like the "Who's Who" of Jazzville. When you listen to the driving rhythm of this band, booted along with a solid cadence count by Krupa, Stacy, Harry Goodman on bass and Allan Reuss on guitar, you just have to ride with it! It was a great band and these are some of its best performances.

Christmas Specials

Now is the Caroling Season—Fred Waring (Capitol ST-896) 24 carols and songs of the holidays. This was previously released on monaural only—it's now available in Stereo.

Holy, Holy, Holy—Roger Wagner and Capitol Symphony Orchestra (Capitol P-8498, monaural and SP-8498, stereo) This is not Christmas music in the strictest sense, but it is an expression of the deepest religious meaning of Christmas.

The Bells of Christmas—Eddie Dunstedter (Capitol T-1264, monaural and ST-1264, stereo) Eighteen of the world's favorite Christmas carols played through the 2000 separate pipes of a massive console organ. This should be a real day brightener for the holiday season.

Until next month—a musical holiday for all . . .

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Connie Stevens

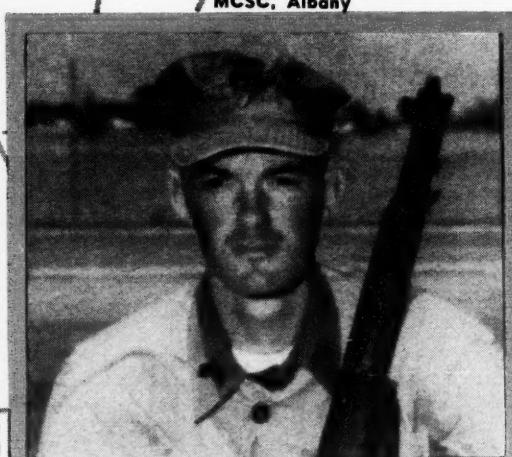
LEATHERNECK RIFLE AWARDS

3d QUARTER • EIGHTH ANNUAL • EAST COAS



HIGH RIFLE
Winchester Rifle, Gold Medal
and \$40.00

ASSgt Jack P. Bell Jr.—239
MCB, Camp Lejeune



SECOND PLACE
Winchester Rifle, Silver Medal
and \$35.00

ASgt Lewis A. Rigdon Jr.—238
MCSC, Albany



THIRD PLACE
Winchester Rifle, Bronze Medal
and \$30.00

ASSgt Walter E. Switzer—237
N&MCRTC, Grand Rapids, Mich.

200 YARDS		DATE	NO	ELEV	WIND	CALL	VALUE
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HERE ARE THE WINNERS OF THE OTHER AWARDS IN THE THIRD QUARTER

LEATHERNECK RIFLE COMPETITION

IN ADDITION TO THESE PRIZES, ALL WINNERS
RECEIVED A LEATHERNECK MARKSMANSHIP CERTIFICATE

DIVISION "A"

DIVISION "B"

DIVISION "C"

DIVISION "D"

WINNERS OF GOLD MEDAL AND \$25.00 IN CASH

237 ASSgt Cliff L. Foster
MCRD, Parris Island

236 ACpl Joseph Welock
MCB, Camp Lejeune

235 PFC Nelson Rosado
2dMarDiv, Camp Lejeune

233 Pvt Daniel B. Kearin
MCRD, Parris Island

WINNERS OF SILVER MEDAL AND \$20.00 IN CASH

237 AGySgt Conrad T. Johnson
MB, NAS, Patuxent River, Md.

236 ASgt Thomas A. Griffin
MCRD, Parris Island

234 PFC Richard W. Williams
MB, Brooklyn Navy Yard

232 Pvt Charles E. Kelly
MCRD, Parris Island

WINNERS OF BRONZE MEDAL AND \$15.00 IN CASH

236 ASSgt Francis Raynak
Force Troops, Camp Lejeune

235 ACpl Herman L. Hall
2dMarDiv, Camp Lejeune

232 Pvt William T. Burr
2dMarDiv, Camp Lejeune

231 Pvt C. J. Todd
MCRD, Parris Island

WINNERS OF BRONZE MEDAL AND \$10.00 IN CASH

236 ASSgt Thomas H. Roth
MCS, Quantico

235 Cpl Johnnie L. Long
2dMarDiv, Camp Lejeune

232 PFC Richard C. Stubbs
2dMarDiv, Camp Lejeune

231 Pvt David N. Estes
MCRD, Parris Island

236 ASSgt Edward E. Eiskant
Force Troops, Camp Lejeune

234 ASgt Joseph F. Welch
MCB, Camp Lejeune

231 PFC Robert J. Smith
MCB, Camp Lejeune

231 Pvt Nicholas P. Campbell
MCRD, Parris Island

236 AGySgt Joe D. Moring
HQMC, Wash. D. C.

234 ASgt Raymond J. Gonyea
MB, Brooklyn Navy Yard

230 PFC Glendial R. Yearly
MB, Brooklyn Navy Yard

230 Pvt Samuel G. Mewshaw
MCRD, Parris Island

235 SSGt John H. Sample
Force Troops, Camp Lejeune

234 ASgt Johnnie C. Enderle
2dMarDiv, Camp Lejeune

229 PFC David E. Gouge
2dMarDiv, Camp Lejeune

230 Pvt James F. Gaul
MCRD, Parris Island

234 ASSgt John A. Parks
Force Troops, Camp Lejeune

233 ACpl Walter T. Jennings
Force Troops, Camp Lejeune

226 PFC Herbert T. Hudson
MD, USS Galveston(CLG-3)

230 Pvt Randell W. Vanloan
MCRD, Parris Island

LEATHERNECK MARKSMANSHIP CERTIFICATES

234 AGySgt Tony J. Beatrice
HQMC, Wash. D. C.

233 ACpl John Pawlicki Jr.
MCB, Camp Lejeune

225 PFC Elton Walker
USS Galveston(CLG-3)

230 Pvt Leslie O. Padgett
MCRD, Parris Island

234 ASSgt Aubra W. Cochran
Force Troops, Camp Lejeune

232 LCpl Ken W. Haldeman
2dMarDiv, Camp Lejeune

225 PFC Stephan L. Eppling
USS Galveston(CLG-3)

229 Pvt Donald L. Chappell
MCRD, Parris Island

233 ASSgt Henry Brodeur
MCB, Camp Lejeune

232 ASgt Ronald V. Benko
MCS, Quantico

224 PFC Donald D. Leaf
HQMC, Wash. D. C.

229 Pvt Robert A. Eberling
MCRD, Parris Island

233 AGySgt Louis P. Tapio
Force Troops, Camp Lejeune

232 ASgt Joseph H. Gaines
MCB, Camp Lejeune

221 PFC Richard Hutchinson
HQMC, Wash. D. C.

229 Pvt James H. Seigle
MCRD, Parris Island

232 AGySgt William W. Steele
MCAS, Cherry Point

231 ASgt Raymond K. Dailey
MCS, Quantico

220 PFC Elwood P. Banks
MCRD, Parris Island

232 ASSgt John G. Rappel
Force Troops, Camp Lejeune

231 ASgt Robert L. Denny
Force Troops, Camp Lejeune

229 Pvt Dominic F. Cesario
MCRD, Parris Island

232 AMSgt Clifford L. Metzger
HQMC, Wash. D. C.

231 LCpl Joseph Walsh
MB, NAS, Patuxent River, Md.

229 Pvt Gorman N. Stanley
MCRD, Parris Island

232 ASSgt Laneir B. Barfield
Force Troops, Camp Lejeune

231 ASgt Kenneth L. Ammons
MCS, Quantico

229 Pvt Arthur M. Robillard
MCRD, Parris Island

232 ASSgt Elmer E. Stewart
Force Troops, Camp Lejeune

230 ASgt James A. Whitehead
MCRD, Parris Island

229 Pvt Edward C. Ryan Jr.
MCRD, Parris Island

231 ASSgt Norbert C. Gracien
Force Troops, Camp Lejeune

230 ASgt Thomas M. James
Force Troops, Camp Lejeune

229 Pvt Thomas B. Pelikan
MCRD, Parris Island

231 GySgt Alexander C. Popp
Force Troops, Camp Lejeune

230 ASgt John T. McBride
MB, Brooklyn Navy Yard

229 Pvt Lawrence C. Malinak
MCRD, Parris Island

231 AMSgt Charles R. Berry
2dMarDiv, Camp Lejeune

229 ASgt Paul McCoy
Force Troops, Camp Lejeune

228 Pvt Kenneth G. Ross
MCRD, Parris Island

TURN PAGE

The above entries were
the only ones received
in Division "C" Leather-
neck Rifle Awards.

LEATHERNECK RIFLE AWARDS

3d QUARTER • EIGHTH ANNUAL • WEST COAST



HIGH RIFLE

Winchester Rifle, Gold Medal
and \$40.00

PFC Ronald V. Smith—242
MB, NAS, Alameda, Calif.



SECOND PLACE

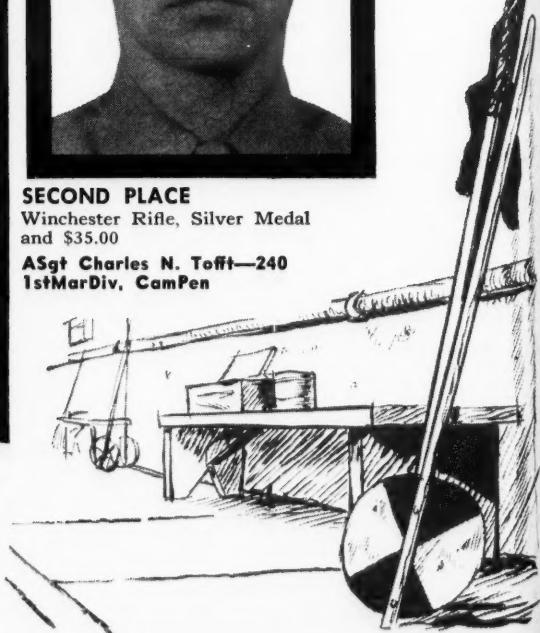
Winchester Rifle, Silver Medal
and \$35.00

ASgt Charles N. Tofft—240
1stMarDiv, Camp Pendleton

THIRD PLACE

Winchester Rifle, Bronze Medal
and \$30.00

PFC Rodolfo E. Gonzalez—240
1stMarBrig, FPO San Fran



HERE ARE THE WINNERS OF THE OTHER AWARDS IN THE THIRD QUARTER
LEATHERNECK RIFLE COMPETITION

**ALL WINNERS OF CASH AWARDS WILL ALSO RECEIVE
 A LEATHERNECK MARKSMANSHIP CERTIFICATE**

DIVISION "A"

238 AMSgt Oscar W. Swinney
 3dMAW, El Toro

DIVISION "B"

WINNERS OF GOLD MEDAL AND \$25.00 IN CASH

240 LCpl Robert L. Hammershoy
 1stMarDiv, CampPen

DIVISION "C"

238 PFC Dennis L. Bankson
 FMF, Pacific

DIVISION "D"

237 Pvt Edgar A. Romo
 MCRD, San Diego

238 ASSgt Kenneth L. Timm
 1stMarDiv, CampPen

WINNERS OF SILVER MEDAL AND \$20.00 IN CASH

239 LCpl Donald K. Deweese
 1stMarBrig, FPO SanFran

235 PFC Byron Samaras
 1stMarDiv, CampPen

236 Pvt Dwain J. Harris
 MCRD, San Diego

237 ASSgt Bill L. Callaway
 MCB, CampPen

WINNERS OF BRONZE MEDAL AND \$15.00 IN CASH

238 ASgt James H. Bryan
 MCSC, Barstow

235 PFC Gary L. Anderson
 1stMarDiv, CampPen

235 Pvt Dennis W. Colkin
 MCRD, San Diego

WINNERS OF BRONZE MEDAL AND \$10.00 IN CASH

237 AGySgt Wesley R. Goff
 1stMarDiv, CampPen

237 ASgt Donald L. Stiegman
 3dMarDiv, FPO SanFran

234 PFC David W. Thomson
 MCRD, San Diego

235 Pvt Alfred S. Numkena
 MCRD, San Diego

237 AGySgt Robert A. L. Graupman
 MCRD, San Diego

237 ASgt Shelby E. Monk
 MCRD, San Diego

234 Pvt Dennis L. Brown
 MB, USNAD, Bremerton

234 Pvt Paul D. Fakler
 MCRD, San Diego

237 ASSgt Arthur F. McIntosh
 1stMarDiv, CampPen

237 LCpl Walter Chojnowski
 1stMarDiv, CampPen

234 PFC John M. Mundy
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236 LCpl Raymond L. Poachway
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233 PFC Ray R. Hosmer
 MCB, CampPen

232 Pvt Gerald E. Foss
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 MCRD, San Diego

END

A Marine's Best Friend

Gyrene Gyngles

I Can't Deny There Is A God

I have lived through days of hell,
Crawled in the scorching sun;
Lived through night without sleep,
Longed for water on my tongue.

Still I can't deny there is a God,
I will never walk in doubt;
For I feel His presence in my heart,
And as I look about.

No matter what has happened,
I know I'll never walk alone;
For God is all the miracles,
That man has ever known.

I can't deny there is a God,
For who gave me courage when;

I saw my buddies fall and die;
Upon that bloody battlefield.

Many times when I was weak,
I fell upon my knees to pray;
For strength to help me carry on,
For just another day.

And for a moment, silence fell,
And I had a moment's peace;
Yes, in that moment there with God,
I knew He would walk with me.

Yes, I returned to live my life,
Whatever it is worth;
But would I be here except for God,
Ruler of the Universe?

Jeane Hunt

This is the story of a friend
Who saved this Gyrene's life;
Saw me through the worst of it
During the late Korean strife.

The times we were zeroed in
With phosphorus bursting 'round;
My friend was at my side
As I hugged the quaking ground.

Sentrying in lonely outposts
Night cloaked you as a shroud;
My friend close at hand
Silenced me from praying aloud.

When word was passed "No Ammo,"
I'd grit my teeth in despair;
And then I thanked my God
My faithful friend was there.

More days than I can remember
We split the ration tin;
No matter what demanding task,
My friend would not give in.

But lo, I must bid farewell
To the one I owe my life;
Permit me, please, to introduce
My friend—a K-Bar knife.

John E. Dickinson

The Congress of the United States has authorized the establishment of a permanent memorial to the men who gave their lives at Pearl Harbor. This memorial—to be located on the hulk of the U. S. S. Arizona resting on the bottom of Pearl Harbor—does particular honor to the men of the U. S. Navy and U. S. Marine Corps.

The Fleet Reserve Association, composed of 50,000 career enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps., with National Executive Office at 1303 New Hampshire Ave., N. W., Washington 6, D. C., authorized by the Pacific War Memorial Commission to distribute these Model kits designed from blue prints of the U. S. S. Arizona by Revell of California.

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The Serviceman's Wife

Now, here is a woman who can compare
With any man, by doing her share.
She is finally settled, and meeting new
friends,
When home comes hubby to say, "We're
moving again."

With a little sigh, and not a tear in her
eye,
She begins to pack and bid friends good-
bye.
Pulling up roots—one by one,
With a smile on her face, like the bright
shining sun.

In her mind run a thousand little thoughts,
Of what to expect, and a house to be
sought.
Bottles all ready, diapers all stacked,
The children are ready, the bags are all
packed.

Excitement rises in every heart,
To find a new school, to make a fresh
start.
She gets in the car, and they start down
the road,
Only God knows what their destination
will hold.

As she looks at her husband, she winks
with her eye,
And down deep inside, all she wants is
to cry.
How long will we stay; what will the
children say,
When they don't see their friends coming
over to play.

Yes, a serviceman's wife is always busy,
In a moving whirl that keeps her in a
tizzy.
She needs no praise, for she really knows,
She is doing her best in a field she chose.
P. A. Mitchell

My Guy's A Marine

Most Marines are alike, one way or another
They differ from most guys, they're tougher
and rougher;
They speak on the same terms, they're
part of a team,
For they're all fighting for the U. S.
Marines.

They all have this trademark: they're
proud of the Corps,
Of all that it stands for in peace or in war.
They hate the boondies and the routine,
But in no other branch would they want to
be seen.

You raise your head high as you see them
march by,
They walk so erect as they pass by your
side.
You look through the lines, you wonder
and stare,
For you know that somewhere, your
Leatherneck's there.

Finally you see him, as he passes near,
And you whisper that old phrase you wish
he could hear:
I love you, and have, right from the start,
For you're my Marine, and you're part of
my heart.

Irene Ringuette
END

WHICH ONE?

by
BOSTON



"... is the sergeant major's brother ...?"



"... drew Cooks and Bakers School ...?"



"... just broke the range record ...?"

Leatherneck Magazine



THE CRACKER-JACK MARINES, by Ben Masselink. Little, Brown and Company, Boston, Mass. Price \$3.75

Here is a novel of sheer entertainment, without the blood and guts usually associated with novels about Marines. Its setting is war-time and the author keeps you aware of this.

Just before the outbreak of World War II, George Toliver enlisted in the Marine Corps. After boot camp he was assigned to the Marine Corps Institute. When war was declared, the Marine Corps didn't send Private Toliver overseas; they put him in dress blues and shipped him to Chicago for recruiting duty.

The Cracker-Jack Marines is the story of "The Ghost's" (Sgt Toliver) tour of duty in Chicago. With his buddies, "The Fox" and Harry Flanigan, The Ghost joins in the assault on the "Windy City" which involves him in forays with an all-girl baseball team, the officer-in-charge, and his first sergeant.

One of the high points in the book is the "race." Harry Flanigan takes the east side of Clark street and The Ghost takes the west side. The rules were simple; walk a regular, steady pace and every bar you come to, stop

in and have one beer. The first man to reach Division Street wins. Simple. Except that The Ghost runs into the Assistant OinC. From there on the tale gets better. The author is a former Marine with about the same background as The Ghost. Excellent reading.

B. M. Rosoff

THE BARREN BEACHES OF HELL, by Boyd Cochrell. Henry Holt and Company, New York, N. Y.

Price \$4.95

A savage story of the Marines in the South Pacific, this is the most authentic book of the hundreds that have depicted World War II.

The best way to describe this book is to quote the author's reason for writing it. "I got awfully tired of reading war novels about officers (especially generals), communications personnel, naval transports, the very, very romantic South Pacific, and all the fringe hardships. I felt that the man who faced the enemy on the ground, directly and daily and not on special patrols or commando raids, was sadly neglected. After all, he bore the brunt of the thing. So I picked man in the front lines who was a private, who

fought the fighting as it was fought and didn't get killed or wounded to resolve all those perplexing plot dilemmas. I chose a very young man because the average age of the Marine during the height of the war was, I read, twenty."

In 1942, when this novel begins Andrew Willy is 17, with a romantic notion of war. But this concept explodes when he sees the blood-letting at Tarawa. The ordeals of the next few years make a man out of Pvt Willy prematurely.

This reviewer has read almost every book published on the Marine Corps in WWII and he can say with an open mind that this is the best yet. Don't miss it, whether you saw action in WWII or not. It is *the* Marine Corps in World War II.

B. M. Rosoff

CUSTOMS AND CULTURE OF OKINAWA (Revised Edition)—Compiled by Gladys Zabilka. Charles E. Tuttle Co., Rutland, Vermont.

Price \$2.75

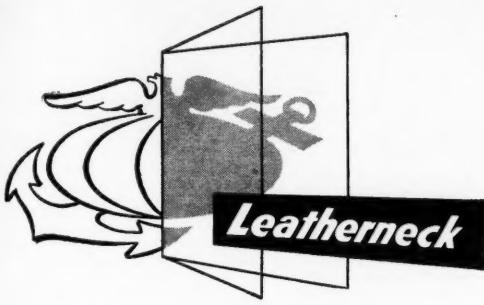
The material in this book was originally used as a guide for the many boys and girls attending American schools on the military base of Okinawa. Miss Zabilka has compiled facts concerning just about every aspect of Okinawan life, its people, religions, industries, arts, festivals, songs and stories.

Beginning with some basic pointers on the geographic position of the island, and a brief resume of its history, the reader is introduced to such subjects as the resettlement program, the educational system, Ryukyuan handicraft, the geisha festival and the health sanitariums.

The compiler of this volume, Gladys Zabilka, was associated for a number of years with the American Schools on Okinawa as a music supervisor and director of the Native Culture Program. Miss Zabilka followed up her Okinawa stint with a tour of duty in the Philippines before returning to the States.

B. M. Rosoff
END





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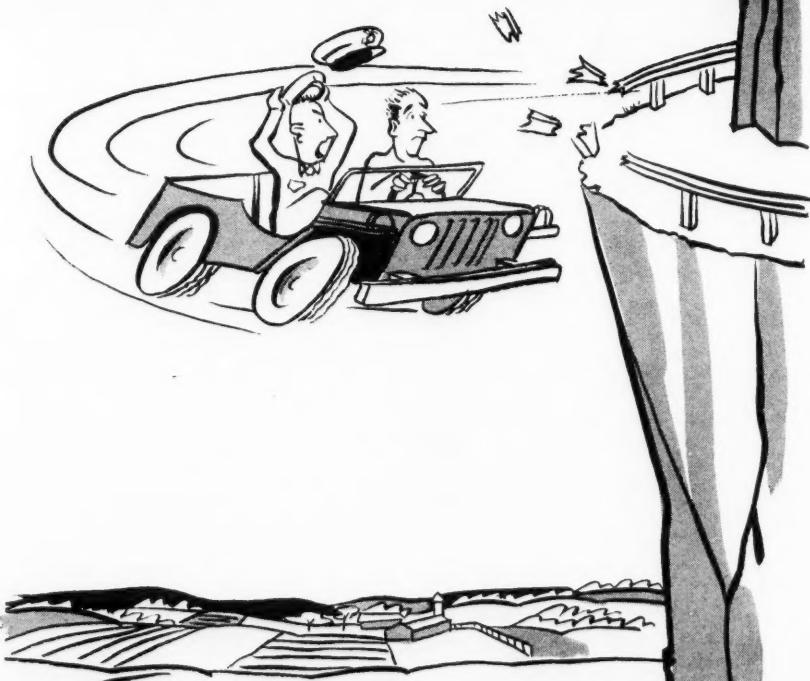
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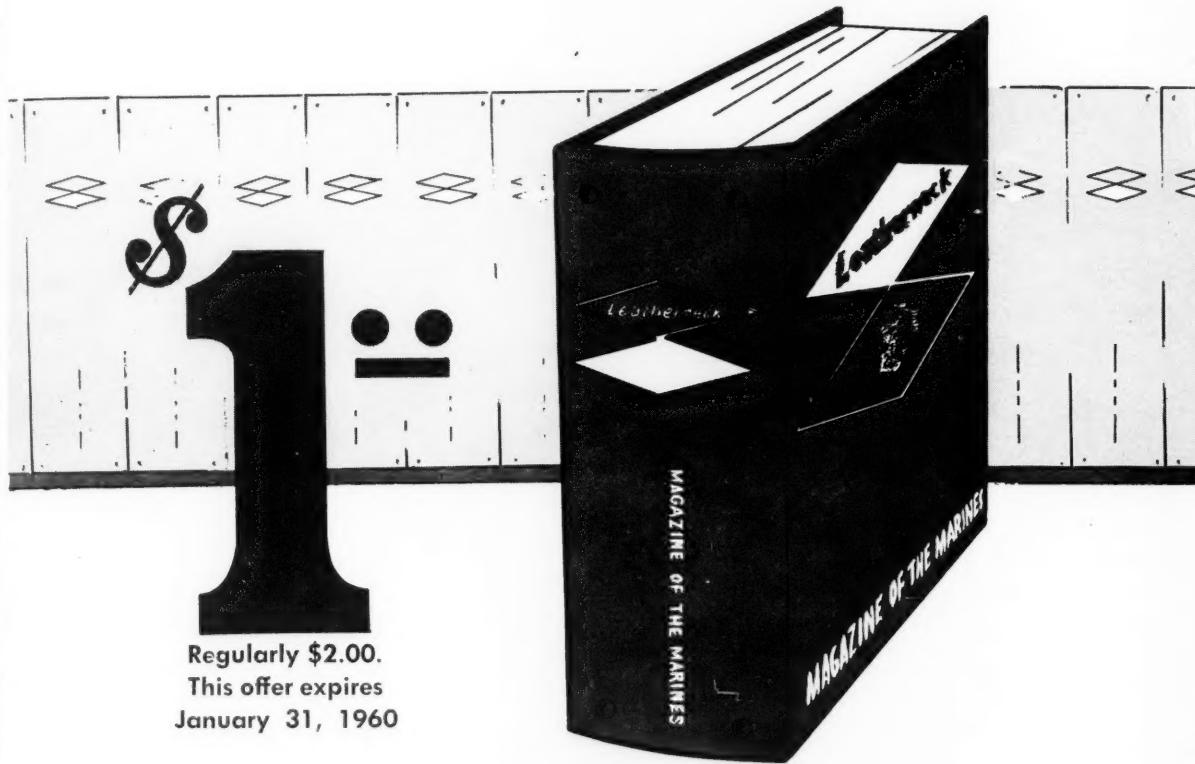
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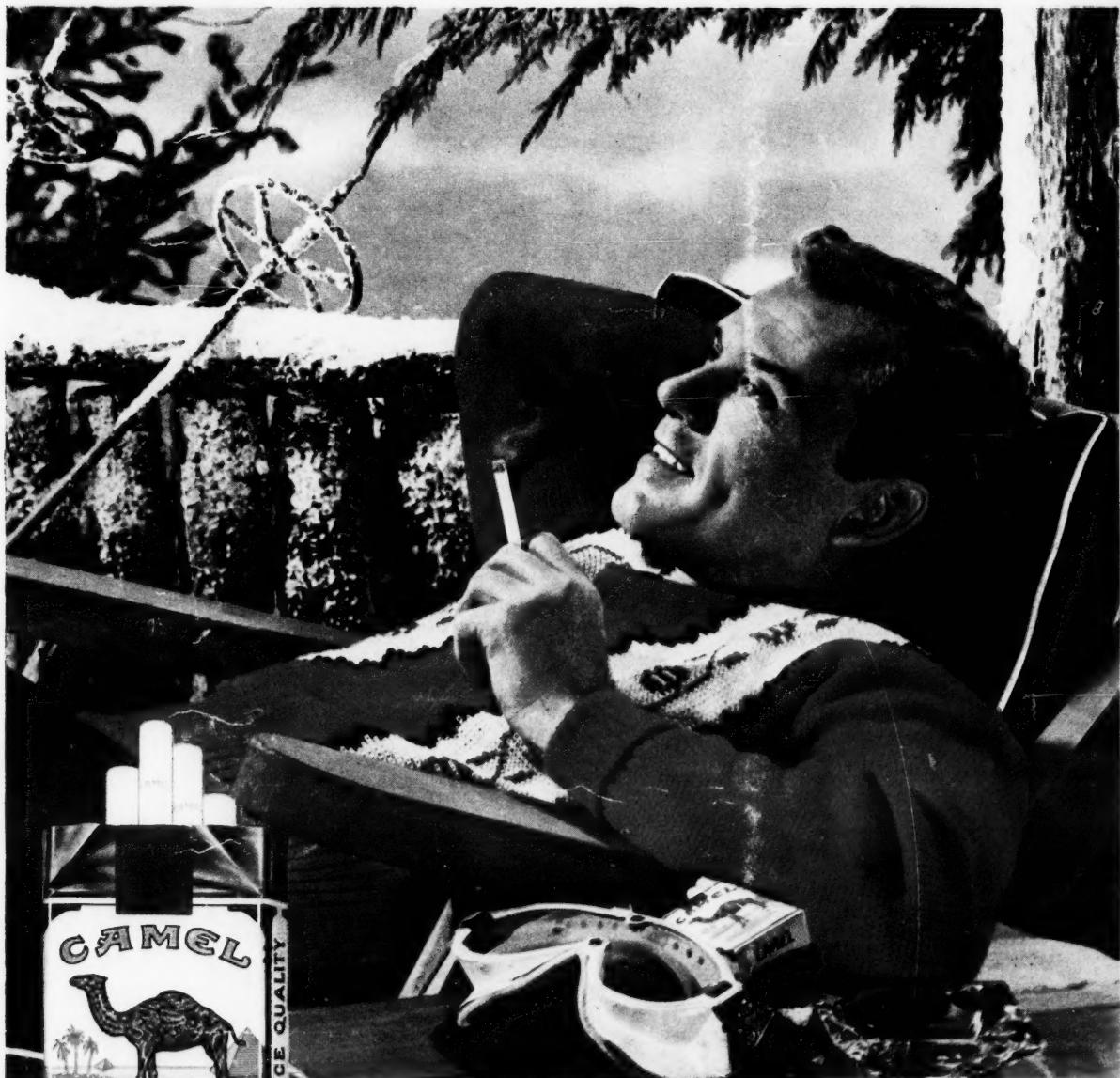
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